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HAGUE PEACE CONFERENCE

AND OTHER CAPITALIST PRETENCES LAID BARE.

Heinous Longevity of the I. W. W. and S. L. P.—Poor Mitchell!—Cheap Dwellings in New Zealand—Bullets and Ballots in Tammany Primaries.

The Hague "Peace Conference" is making the fact daily more apparent that its real name should be "War Conference." It now is tied up into another war knot, on the subject of "contraband of war."

The offense of the I. W. W. is that of the S. L. P. It has not given up the ghost at a word from those who, mouthing revolutionary phrases, are serving the turn of a reactionary element.

The Parry-Post Square Deal is certainly keeping its eye on the I. W. W. Its current issue contains two prominent articles, one on the recent iron-range strike in Minnesota, and one on the effects of the Haywood acquittal.

"An employer has a property right in the services of the workmen in his business," says Judge Jones of Alabama. Must the American workingman be put in shackles and locked in the smoke-house cellar before he realizes he is a slave?

Mitchell is sad because there will be no parade of the Scranton miners on "Mitchell Day." Why? he asks. Are the miners ashamed of the union, or are they tired of it, or are there so few of them in it? he wonders. All three, Mitchell, all three. The delegation who exposed at the I. W. W. convention your brazen contract with the Illinois operators, voiced the secret sentiments of thousands of your hitherto dupes.

Free baths, cheap rents, and such other provisions to lower the cost of living of wage workers are great schemes, when viewed from the standpoint of the large capitalists. In New Zealand the Government adopted "The Workers' Dwellings Act" providing for the building of houses to be rented cheaply to wage workers. The capitalists control the government and, of course, collect most of the taxes for the enterprise from the middle class.

No wonder that Hilquit, when Bohn was bringing out the fact of the S. P. being the other self of the reactionary A. F. of L., besought the chairman of the section in the International Socialist Congress in which the question of Immigration and Emigration was being discussed, to make the speaker "talk to the subject." "Talking to the subject," according to the notion of the spokesman of the S. P., means talking around the subject and hiding the fact that the position of his party in the matter of "backward races" amounts to a negation of the entire Socialist position.

Bullets figured as plentifully as ballots at this week's primary elections in this city. And yet not a word of protest had been heard from the Roots, the Choates, the Roosevelts, or the Cravaths. They had pushed the primary laws as "certain means of bringing elections back to the people by obviating election disorders." Why this silence on their part? The primaries bill was but a political strike against Tom Platt. Now that with Platt's consent Root is a cabinet officer, and Choate became ambassador to Great Britain, and Roosevelt became President, and Cravath's Pennsylania Railroad stock is safeguarded—why, now, let primaries go the way of all flesh, like all other laws "for the benefit of the people."

I. W. W. CONVENTION

ADJOURNS AFTER WEEK'S ORDERLY DELIBERATIONS.

General Secretary Trautmann Unanimously Re-elected—Vincent St. John Chosen to Fill New Office, General Organizership—Resolutions Adopted on Moyer-Haywood and Goldfield-Tonopah Cases.

Chicago, Ill., September 24.—With cheers for its officers and for the working class, the Third Annual Convention of the Industrial Workers of the World adjourned this afternoon at two, after a week and two days' deliberations.

The new officers are:

General Secretary-Treasurer, William E. Trautmann.

General Organizer and Assistant Secretary, Vincent St. John.

General Executive Board, F. W. Heslewood, miner, of British Columbia; T. J. Cole, transportation worker, Blue Island, Ill.; Rudolph Katz, Paterson, N. J.; B. H. Williams, Montana; and William Yates, weaver, New Bedford, Mass.

The first two members of the G. E. B. and the General Secretary remain the same as last year. The office of General Organizer is a new one created by the convention in view of the developments in the labor movement, and Vincent St. John, the sturdy miner of Nevada, was unanimously chosen as the best man to fill the place.

The following resolutions were among those adopted by the convention:

"Whereas, Charles H. Moyer and George A. Pettibone are still in the clutches of the servile tools of the Mine Owners' Association, the first under heavy bonds, the other languishing in jail at Boise, Idaho, and both accused of the murder of an ex-Governor of Idaho;

"Whereas, We realize that the parasite class will try every means, criminal or otherwise, to disrupt the fighting labor organizations to assure its domination over the working class;

"Whereas, The persecution of Charles H. Moyer and George A. Pettibone is the direct result of the advanced stand taken by them in the labor movement; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That we, the delegates to the third annual convention of the I. W. W., assembled this the 21st of September, in Chicago, Ill., affirm our unflinching solidarity with our persecuted brothers and pledge ourselves to continue as in the past to use every effort to achieve their liberation."

Resolutions were also adopted on the Goldfield-Tonopah affair, as follows:

"Whereas, Fellow Worker Preston of Goldfield, Nev., in the discharge of his duty as picket, being attacked by the owner of a restaurant with drawn revolver, shot and killed him;

Whereas, Though it was a clear case of self-defense, Fellow Worker Preston was arrested on the charge of murder and Fellow Worker Smith, another organizer, was arrested on the charge of being an accessory before the fact and both sent to prison by a packed jury;

Whereas, Vincent St. John, Walter Campbell, Ben Donnelly, L. D. Jardine, A. E. Johnson, Harry Rodgers, Jerry Sexton, and R. Elmer Vice, are being held for trial on a charge of conspiracy in connection with this case; and,

Whereas, The Cititzens' Alliance and Mine Owners' Association have been backed up by scab herder Grant Hamilton, and his A. F. of L. scabs; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the delegates to the Third Annual Convention of the I. W. W. assembled this, the 21st day of September, demand that Preston and Smith be given a new and fair trial and the freedom to which they are entitled; and, be it further

Resolved, That the others be speedily tried and released, and further be it

Resolved, That we condemn said Grant Hamilton and his organized scabs as traitors who would sell the lives of their fellow slaves for their masters' smile; and, be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in the Industrial Union Bulletin, and sent to the labor press."

Many resolutions pertaining to the routine work of the organization were discussed and adopted, and the convention then adjourned till September 15, 1908, at Chicago.

President Mee, of the National Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, is reported to have declared in favor of "purely Canadian organizations." If the workers can be kept divided upon craft lines and also upon National lines, capitalism will be absolutely secure. When machinists are on strike in Canada the work can be handled in the States. This splendidly supplements the scabbery of all crafts upon each in every industry.

A RURAL SIGHT IN TOWN

A circular signed "Barnett Cohen, 436 Grand street, Chairman of Committee on Arrangements," and dated the 20th of September, invites all tailor Unions to send representatives to a preliminary convention to be held in this city on October 5th and 6th at the Labor Temple, Eighty-fourth street.

The circular explains that the purpose is to organize the tailors, and that the reason is the utter failure of the Garment Workers of America to accomplish the mission. The circular is eloquent on the shortcomings of the Garment Workers of America. It is eloquent in its express specifications. Still more eloquent in the specifications which it implies. What these are the readers of The People are familiar with. Time and again in the course of fully ten years back The People has documentarily pilloried the officers of the Garment Workers of America, and urged the rank and file to cease being used as cat's paws for the employers with the aid of the said officers. The present circular charges mord specifically that the label is used for the purpose of keeping down the sweated workers; that the officers suspend Unions which dare insist upon the agreed scale of wages; finally, that the confidence of the tailors of the country is destroyed, due to the acts of a "small coterie."—All of which is matter of public notoriety.

In view of all this the circular calls for a new organization. The heart leaps with joy at the word, but it is wrung with grief immediately after. The call outlines the general mold of the new organization—every feature of that mold is identical with the mold that bred the "small coterie" complained of, and identical with the crimes that they committed, and it culminates with the proposal for a strictly craft and independent Union of tailors.

The "new" Union, if ever set on foot, will be new in name only. It will be the same old craft Union corpse rigged up in a new shroud, experiencing all the ills inflicted by the Garment Workers. There is no longer, in America, room for a CRAFT Union of tailors. What developed capitalism compels is a tailoring INDUSTRIAL division of an integrally organized INDUSTRIAL UNION of the Working Class. The workingman who to-day imagines he is a good Union man if he merely does not actually take the place of another workingman on strike—the workingman, accordingly, who does not realize that he is a sublimated scab if he continues at work when kindred trades are on strike—in short, the workingman who does not know that the day of CRAFT Unionism is over in all staple industries, that workingman is no wiser than he was a generation ago. When such ignorance can be displayed by convention callers and chairmen of arrangement committees, in this year of Grace 1907, and in America above all, then, indeed, the plight of the workers is deplorable.

The sight is not infrequently seen in rural districts of a cow, tied to a stake, trying to pull away by winding herself ever tighter around the stake, till at last she almost chokes. A Union, that, tied to the stake of capitalism by the tether of craft Unionism, seeks to escape the ills of its condition by reorganizing on the identical principle of craft—that is a rural sight in town.

THE "REPORT."

"Book Author" Makes Speech About International Socialist Congress to Petit Bourgeois Audience.

Chicago, Ill., September 15.—This morning A. M. Simons, one of the Socialist Party delegates to the International Socialist and Labor Congress, gave what purported to be a report of that gathering. And so it was from the standpoint of the Socialist party, a bourgeois spoke to an audience of petit bourgeois; neither the address nor the assembly was proletarian.

The beauties of Stuttgart and vicinity, colonialism, militarism, the purity of Mr. Simons' "Schwabian dialect," which was brought out at the great meeting of Sunday, were touched upon by the speaker in the course of his address. The Germans, he said, fought shy of Herve and his ruling passion; while Van Koll, of Holland, spoke on the colonial question in a manner that would be to the liking of any supporter of the Roosevelt policy in America.

When the speaker came to the matter of Trades Unionism, the S. L. P. representative sat up and took notice, while the audience as a whole coughed and shifted uneasily. Something really vital was coming at last. But it was a false alarm. No discussion of the resolution presented to the Congress was attempted, and none apparently was desired. As might be expected, Mr. Simons (as much as his feeble intellectual physique would permit) took a wallop at De Leon. No attention, he declared, was paid to the resolution championed by that person, it being defeated by a vote of at least ten to one. Afterward, in answering a question, Mr. Simons said that he, questioning the merits of the eighteen or nineteen votes cast in support of De Leon's resolution, had Jean Longuet, Marx's son-in-law, enquire of the French "Syndicalists" as to what they mean by supporting it. They, upon being interrogated, proclaimed their innocence of any knowledge of what they had voted for. They had done as they did simply, it would seem, to be "agin" somebody.

Syndicalism, Mr. Simons said, was enjoying a lusty growth in Europe, and certain questions were developing in connection with it which would soon force themselves upon the attention of America. When it came to vote, the German point of view prevailed.

Immigration and Woman's Suffrage were next touched upon, and then the intellectual calibre of the speaker and his appreciative audience was made clear in a reference to the movement in Great Britain. British trades unionism, declared Mr. Simons, had forsaken conservatism and had gone in for revolution in earnest. It had come to the Congress with a powerful representation, which, back of it, had an equally strong delegation in Parliament. Absolutely nothing was advanced by Mr. Simons to show that the so-called revolutionary movement in Great Britain is nothing but an attempt on the part of the leaders of the trades union to safeguard the funds of the union and, consequently, their jobs and prestige. Threatened with annihilation by the famous Taff-Vale case, the labor fakirs sought political power to protect themselves. Their movement being successful, what was termed the "full current of the revolution," is now proving a stagnant and odoriferous backwater.

The advance of the movement in Europe was measured by the gain in parliamentary representation, and the extension of the suffrage. Only two countries showed a decline, Switzerland and Bulgaria; the first because it is a country of hotels, where every man has his hand out for a tip, and the second by reason of the fact of its being yet in the feudal state.

Bebel, he said, did not take the growth of the Socialist party as being an indication of the growth of the movement in America—in which the old war-horse showed good judgment—but took the Haywood case as being truly representative. Cheers for Haywood were called for at this point, the response being poor. Is Haywood becoming passe with the Socialist party?

Revisionism is dead in Europe, according to the speaker. Bernstein is now the most ardent Revolutionist. The address was closed with an appeal to the S. P. to pay less attention to the theoretical side of the movement and more to the class struggle itself. The backward movement of the S. P. during the last three years was due to the fact that it had read and written books, and had stood aloof from the fight itself. He was of the opinion that the members of the S. P. should take an active part in the struggle of the telegraphers; and so, we presume, in achieving "victory," fasten an added burden in the shape of a successful craft union on the already overloaded shoulders of the working class. Simons had his audience with him, which is sufficient commentary upon him and it.

H. J. B.

STUNG AGAIN!

Cobalt Mine Owners Fail in Attempt to Incriminate Union.

Cobalt, Ont., Sept. 18.—The mine owners of this ranch are stung again. The cross-examination of six of us by a Buffalo mines lawyer yesterday resulted in a flat failure as regards getting any information of the imaginary "inner circle" of this union. Ardagh of Toronto also had the opportunity of cross-examining the strike-breakers who had sworn out affidavits against us for "inciting, threatening, and intimidating" them, but each one of them swallowed his words, admitting they had not been molested in any way.

Financial aid is still coming in from the other locals, and all the demands made by the mine-managers' lawyers for us to turn over all accounts of the strike fund and money sent here, have been side-tracked by our lawyers.

The far-reaching effects of the agitation for Industrial Unionism have reached into Ottawa and Buckingham, and the wage- workers are clamoring for I. W. W. speakers to go there, one city guaranteeing 100 men in one week to be enrolled under the banner of revolutionary industrial unionism.

The day of capitalist A. F. of L. unionism is drawing near, when they will no longer be able to keep the workers doped with the "Brotherhood" dope of capitalist and wage-slave.

R. R.

IN AUSTRALIA

Projected "Unity" Defeated by Reactionary Tendencies of New Socialist Federation.

Some time ago it was announced that a unity of Socialist forces in Australia had been attained. This, however, is not the case. The Socialist Labor Party, the stronghold of which is in New South Wales, did not find the would-be allies to its liking and promptly pulled out of the "Socialist Federation of Australia."

That the situation in the Antipodes may be understood, it is well to state that the S. L. P. stands for there what the S. L. P. stands for in America, and as little as the S. L. P. of America is able to affiliate with alleged Socialist organizations on this side of the water, the S. L. P. of Australia declares itself unable to go on with labels which cover false pretenses in that country.

"The People" of Sydney, N. S. W., in speaking of the withdrawal, says that one of the objects of the conference was to bring into the united movement an organization known as "The International Socialist Club," a non-descript that has flourished by reason of its "club bar," and its social attractions, composed, for the most part, of men speaking the German and other foreign tongues, but whose Socialism was not scientific or ardent enough to bring them unreservedly within the ranks of the Australian Socialist League.

"The Australian Socialist League," continues "The People," "as an educational factor had been in existence for a considerable number of years, while its entrance into the political arena commenced with the beginning of the present century, when in 1900 the Socialist Labor Party contested the first Senatorial elections with a full ticket of six. Since that time on the S. L. P. has contested subsequent Senatorial and State elections, and in the teeth of bitterest opposition and discouraging circumstances, stood for and advocated the true principle of revolutionary Socialism—the complete overthrow of the present form of capitalist production for profit—without any political bait in the shape of so-called remedial or palliative measures—not even a legalized eight-hour day being dangled for voters to be caught by. In addition to this the S. L. P. has carried on an active propaganda during winters and summers . . . and none of the party funds are used to keep any individual—all its work being done voluntarily, without fee or hope of reward."

As might be expected by those acquainted with the history of the S. L. P. in America, the S. L. P. in Australia was found entirely too narrow by men who thought they had discovered an easier road to the Socialist Republic. These individuals, the history of some of whom is touched upon by "The People," had the ear of the Conference, and were instrumental in bringing into existence an organization, "one section" of which "within the Federation remained as individual members of the Political Labor League, and subscribed to its principles, constitution and methods; another section placing a candidate in opposition to a P. L. L. candidate and denouncing that party in toto. And while it is considered a breach of principle for any member of the Federation to submit himself as the candidate of a non-Socialist body, it is understood that as members of the "Socialist Federation of Australia" they are free to support any other political organization or party."

And so, answering the question: "How was it possible for the S. L. P. to recognize such a federation?" the S. L. P. promptly pulled out and will continue to go before the workers of Australia on the basis of clear-cut political action and Industrial Unionism. As these are not features of the Federation, there can be little doubt as to the outcome.

IDAHO LAND FRAUDS TRIAL

BORAH DODGES PRACTICE APPLIED IN HAYWOOD CASE.

Hawley, Chief Attorney for Borah, Contends for Advantage of Late Law on Criminal Conspiracy—Harriman's Appointee Set Aside—Judge Whitson [illegible]

Boise, Idaho, September 23.—Borah's trial commenced this morning. Thirteen persons are indicted with him. Eleven are named and two others designated as John Doe and Richard Roe. United States Attorney Ruick informed the jurors that the evidence would disclose that "John Doe" would appear as the alias of Frank Steunenberg.

The defense is fighting hard, Hawley being its chief attorney.

Many interesting points are being contested in getting the jury. The Law of Criminal Conspiracy has been changed lately. Hawley and Borah contend for a different practice than in the Haywood conspiracy case.

United States Judge Dietrichs, who was the Harriman appointee as Judge here, was set aside, and Judge Whitson of the District of Washington is presiding. In appearance Whitson bears a strong likeness to Judge Goddard of Colorado.

A special United States Grand Jury is in session investigating affairs. Borah's friends are trying to get Ruick indicted.

The criminal practice of Idaho governs in the United States court here, where not superseded or supplemented by Federal legislation.

It is disclosed that there ar a hundred and eight other persons implicated in the conspiracy, aside from those thirteen who are designated in the indictment on which Borah is to be tried.

Thomas B. Gess, the foreman of the Haywood jury, was among those who were called into the jury box this morning.

Wade R. Parks.

BORAH'S TRIAL.

How They Steal Land in the West.

Boise, Idaho, September 27.—At the end of yesterday's proceedings in the trial of Senator Borah, the Government had disposed of thirteen witnesses, all of whom swore that John I. Wells, one of the men indicted with Senator Borah, gave them the money with which they took out the timber land claims. There was no cross-examination. The Government attorneys announced that the testimony was necessary in order to lay a proper foundation for evidence to come. Senator Borah's name was not mentioned at any stage of the proceedings.

After having spent all of the previous day in bringing out the testimony of thirteen persons who admitted they had taken out claims to timber lands for the express purpose of selling them to members of an alleged land-grabbing conspiracy, the Government attorneys in the trial of United States Senator Borah yesterday turned the line of evidence into new channels, which they claim will tend to affect the defendant Senator.

The testimony up to Thursday had been confined to the activities of John I. Wells and Louis M. Pritchard, two of the men under indictment. None of the "dummy" entrymen examined on Wednesday was cross-examined, and the testimony that they received from Wells the money with which to prove their claims, and from Pritchard the $250 bonus for surrendering their titles, went uncontroverted. Just prior to adjournment the prosecuting attorneys identified the signatures of former Governor Frank Steunenberg and William Sweet to a document said to have been a contract. It is charged that Steunenberg and Sweet jontly furnished the money with which the first alleged fraudulent transactions were carried on.

The Government has divided its case into three sections. The first deals with the claims which were turned over to Albert Palmer of Spokane, who is said to have acted as "dummy" trustee for the Barber Lumber Company. All the testimony bearing on these claims will be taken before the next set is gone into. The second set of claims, it is charged, was handled through Horace S. Rand of Burlington, Ia. The third and last set was handled by George S. Long, who, the Government promises, will take the stand as the most important witness for the prosecution.

S. R. Rush of Omaha, special assistant to the attorney-general, who has been active in timber and coal-land prosecutions throughout the West, has assumed control of the case, while the evidence is being put in.

WHEN AND HOW STEUNENBERG GOT HIS MONEY.

Boise, Idaho, September 28.—The Government's case against United States Senator William E. Borah, charged with timber land frauds, was outlined by former Judge Burch of Detroit, special prosecutor, at last night's session of the trial. It was said to the jury that the idea of making money out of timber lands which the United States threw open to settlement in Idaho, in tracts not to exceed 160 acres to any individual and at a price not to exceed $2.50 an acre, originated with a State Senator, one of the men indicted with Senator Borah. He is alleged to have gathered several men around him, among them the late Gov. Steunenberg.

About this time, 1899, Attorney Burch asserted, Gov, Steunenberg went to Idaho to put down the mining troubles, and while there met a mine owner, through whom, it is alleged, Steunenberg, who had exhausted his personal resources, met two men, who immediately took a deep interest in Idaho timber lands. Gov. Steunenberg soon had a bank account of $38,000, it is alleged, which he checked from an "agent."

The capitalists set a splendid example before the workers when they introduced the system of time clocks to see that every fellow who draws $1.50 or so per day must put in the time to earn it. Now it is up to the workers to follow the example, and see that the neither capitalists nor landlords nor anybody else draws a dollar from the business unless THEY do the productive work to earn it.

Governor Hughes is again talking about publicity. The only kind of publicity worth talking about is that sort of publicity that will allow the workers of every shop, mine, railroad, and department store to inform themselves from the books of the business as to just how much their work has amounted to, in order that they can see that they get all that is coming to them. The entire working class should prepare to insist upon this sort of publicity.

It will be two years or more, it is asserted, before it can be finally determined whether or not the Standard Oil must pay the Landis fine. If they would set about it, the working class could place themselves in organized possession not only of Standard Oil, but of every industry in the country in less than two years.

M. E. Ingalls, of Cincinnati, declares that "tight money" is caused by the extravagance of the people, $400,000,000 having been spent for automobiles alone in two years. The workers—people, decidedly—stand properly rebuked. Let them quit buying machines, sell those they now posses and fire the chauffeurs, if they would not have the country go to the dogs.

Two $6,000 violins have been stolen from an aged orchestra leader, probably with the intention of selling them to some multi-millionaire connoisseur. If the multi-millionaire connoisseur expects to celebrate thereon, Nero-fashion, the downfall of Socialism, he will get left. When the working class revolution gets under way, the working class will do all the fiddling necessary.

SECRETARY TRAUTMANN'S REPORT

TO THE DELEGATES ASSEMBLED AND MEMBERS REPRESENTED IN THE THIRD ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD.

(Continued from last week.)

To carry such a plan into successful execution would presuppose the command of a well trained army, and ample preparation to draw on all the resources of a well-organized working class. But the unions in Schenectady had hardly gone through the transitory stage of development, unions formerly connected with the American Federation of Labor had joined in full force the Industrial Workers of the World without sufficiently understanding the difference in the basic principles. The change of name did not materially change the structure of the organization, integral unity had not as yet been established, nor was the self-reliance of the members on the strength of their cause sufficiently developed by an educational propaganda. At the last convention of the Industrial Workers of the World the fear was expressed that the workers in Schenectady, saturated with a defiant spirit caused by the success of small skirmishes with the company, would in a power and victory-drunk condition fall easy prey to the cunning schemes of the enemies, and rush into the ambush prepared for them by the corporation and their tools.

These tools were busy carrying on the propaganda of disintegration. When the company had knowledge that the workers of Schenectady were almost ready to segregate themselves from the general organization after they satisfied themselves that a large number would swear allegiance to a leader who, so judged by circumstantial evidence, was doing the bidding for the employers of labor, the impending conflict was precipitated by the discharge of the most active men in the drafting department.

In those critical hours it behooved the real revolutionists to keep their heads cool and thwart the efforts of the reactionists to strangle the movement in Schenectady. And they were fully awake to their duty; they warned against the siren songs of false leaders looking for their own self-aggrandizement; they struggled in vain against the current of misguided popular will.

It was C. W. Noonan, rewarded later with a position as assistant foreman by the same company, who declared that "We must show the company our teeth."

The strike involved approximately 4,000 workers. As usual, the rank and file of the American Federation of Labor unions were ready to join the general fight, but their "leaders" again proved their loyalty to the master class, and waited only for the opportunity to fall back on the striking wage workers.

How well the plans for disruption were laid, is evidence that the first official notice about the conflict was transmitted to headquarters on the sixth day of the strike.

But after all, the workers of Schenectady made a grand demonstration, and if the company had hoped to crush the movement forever they soon realized that it was well-nigh impossible by an open warfare.

In the settlement the company agreed to reinstate all the strikers with the exception of the three draftsmen who were victimized. The organization was evidently left intact as a fighting body. But the workers were not as yet aware of the forces behind this conflict. The pliant tools of the masters kept up their disruptive tactics, and the active men instead of gathering the forces for a concerted resistance against any further encroachment by the company, decided to lay low.

When finally the fine hand of the company showed itself in the reward given to the then "distrusted" leader, Noonan, all that could be done was to build the organization on a new fundament, and erect it anew on a plan as laid out by the last convention.

Educational work was immediately resumed, and the reconstruction commenced immediately. Battling against adverse conditions and the forces of a discouraged mass of workers the few loyal Industrial Workers of Schenectady have held aloft the banner of the organization. Today the tide of affairs is turning, the Schenectady workers have learned the lesson of a disastrous move, and the prediction that Schenectady will soon again be the strong center of revolutionary unionism in the East is not an idle boast.

This chapter should not be closed without reaching some conclusions for the benefit of the entire organization. Any attempt at turning over to the Industrial Workers of the World large bodies of workers already organised in the old school organizations, would end equally disastrously as it did in Schenectady. Such organizations with all the elements of discord and disintegration inherent in them, will be only a dead weight which the organization may carry along in times of peace, but by which it will be handicapped, yes prevented, from the full development of its real strength and fighting ability, in periods of warfare with the employers.

It is essential that in every organization at least a good minority be fully possessed of the knowledge of the aims and objects of the Industrial Workers of the World, so that in times of conflict this element can assume control of the situation and rise fully to the occasion required in critical and crucial hours.

THE STRIKE IN BELDNER'S MFG. CONCERN, NEW YORK CITY.

This strike lasted eight weeks. It was conducted by the Industrial Workers of the World. Approximately 400 workers were involved. The company is known to be the most stubborn opponent of organized labor, never before could a body of workers force concessions from the owners of that factory. The strike was a splendid demonstration of industrial solidarity, but when the cloak business season was drawing to a close it was found inopportune to continue the strike and the same was subsequently declared off. Regrettable in all these fights in the clothing industry is the fact that the workers engaged therein drop their organization as soon as a conflict is over, whether ending victoriously or in a defeat, and they usually organize only to rush immediately into a fight and are seldom successful, because of the wild cat nature of these strikes.

STRIKE OF TEXTILE WORKERS IN SKOWHEGAN, MAINE.

The world has heard so much about the heroic fights made by the miners in the west, and every true worker admires the militant qualities of these men. But of the sacrifices and sufferings untold, endured for decades by the New England States Textile workers and their families the world learns but little. If heroes in the ranks of labor you wish to see, go about to find them in New England in the small villages lined up along the banks of the streams and rivers which by the forces of nature, harnessed by human genius and energy, furnish the motive power for the subjugation of the sons and daughters of toil Occasionally you hear of a sudden revolt, and then another betrayal of the workers by the senators of the Ross type, and parasites of his caliber, by the flying-wedge of labor leaders and its oiler, labor arbitrator Douglas. The textile worker, however, has always been the loser in these games in which his more intensely exploited productive power paid the stake of the bargain.

Such a revolt was the strike of the textile workers in Skowhegan, Maine. The union of the Industrial Workers of the World, organized on August 27th, 1906, was growing rapidly, and the active men in the organization spread the propaganda for industrial unionism far beyond the boundary lines of that locality. The owners of the Marston mills, and the foreman in the factory ill-famed by the brutality with which they treated the employes, sought to check the growth of the organization by an unwarranted dismissal of the most active workers. Immediately all the employes, with not a single exception, joined in the cause of their victimized fellow workers. The fight was one of the best demonstrations of industrial solidarity ever witnessed in that part of the country. The strikers won the admiration of all wage workers; the tidings of the wonderful fight carried all over the New England States. In every mill town the textile workers joined in extending encouragement and support to their fellow workers in Skowhegan.

But the vampires in the labor movement hurried again to the scene to do their masters' bidding. Mr. John Golden, the president of the United Textile Workers of America, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and his associates, offered to the Marston mill owners their aid in filling the places of the striking men and women (photograph of his letter is on hand), and commanded that the strikers, none of whom were members of the United Textile Workers, must return to work, or their places would be taken by real "union men."(?) The workers in that district, however, even those connected with the American Federation of Labor, resented this criminal act in most denunciatory terms and thus destroyed the plans of the employers and their allies from driving the strikers back to work under the old, unbearable conditions.

The strike finally terminated under terms satisfactory to the strikers; the great agitation aroused among the textile workers should have been continued; but other skirmishes following upon the heels of this one caused the concentration of all energies upon another point where members of the Industrial Workers of the World were forced into battle with the employers of labor. However, the textile workers of the New England States are today, in ever growing numbers, looking to the Industrial Workers of the World as the organization by which they hope to elevate themselves out of the appalling conditions of employment, and free themselves from the damnable scourge held over their heads by the scab-herders of the John Golden type.

THE PORTLAND STRIKE.

The strike of the mill workers in Portland was a remarkable affair. A small though determined body of workers had been carrying on the propaganda for industrial unionism under the American Labor Union. The amount of literature used in that district for distribution among workers by these few pioneers was only exceeded by the zealousness with which the oratorical propaganda was carried on. Undaunted in their spirit, these few knew that they would reap the harvest by the satisfaction to see the workers of that district become embued with the principles of industrial solidarity, and their actions directed accordingly.

The occasion arrived when discontent among the mill men spread and when they began to join the Industrial Workers of the World in large numbers. A spontaneous eruption gave the signal that the pent-up spirit of defiance had found an outlet.

The strike of 4,000 to 5,000 mill workers in Portland, Oregon, startled the capitalists. All inducements offered could not break the ranks; the attempts to get strike-breakers to fill the places failed because in all places where Industrial Workers of the World are organized they made the facts known to workers who were offered employment in Portland, Oregon; most of the strikers took employment in other industries so as to relieve the burden from those who were fighting in the front. Again the vampires of the American Federation of Labor served as allies of the employers; in mills, where the American Federation of Labor never had a soul organized, they filled vacations by "union engineers" and "union firemen," and the hostility manifested by the organs of the craft-union movement of Portland, was far more ranting, more vicious and outrageous than even the attacks of the capitalist press.

All organizers available were immediately dispatched to Portland, so that the revolutionary principles of the I. W. W. could be propagated among the workers by the best exponents and advocates, and the struggle conducted on the most advanced lines. The mill owners offered concessions; promised even to give a "closed shop agreement" to the American Federation of Labor, but all baits held out did not shatter the solidarity of the strikers.

Finally, when all strikers had taken employment somewhere else, the strike was declared off. Hundreds of workers, trained in the school of industrial unionism during the four weeks of the strike are now scattered broadcast all over the land, and giving to others the lessons of industrial solidarity. Although the labor and other fakirs are scurrilously peddling their own poisonous dope among the workers of that district, in the hope of perpetuating their existence as parasites in the labor movement, the seed sown during that strike is bearing fruit throughout the district, and industrial unionism, the expression of working class solidarity, will sweep over the Pacific Coast and rally around the banner of the organization all who will be worth having in the Industrial Workers of the World.

OTHER STRIKES.

There were several other strikes; all breaking out spontaneously; and the general office did in every instance the best under the circumstances to give relief and support for the men and women engaged in these skirmishes. Not counting in the strike and lockout in Goldfield, Nevada, which was virtually an I. W. W. affair, and will be dealt with later on, we had 24 strikes, in which approximatively 15,500 members participated. Most of these strikes lasted from 2 to 6 weeks, one 9 weeks, two lasted 10 weeks and longer and the strike of the Tacoma Smeltermen lasted over 6 months.

Apart from the places already mentioned there were strikes in Vancouver, B. C., Longshoremen & Lumberhandlers, 200 involved.

San Francisco, Calif., Italian-French bakers, about 100 involved.

Tonopah, Nev., Hotel and Restaurant workers, 200 involved.

Tacoma, Wash., Smeltermen, 200 involved.

Humboldt Co., California, Lumbermen, 400 involved.

Detroit, Polish bakery workers, 80 involved.

Detroit, Car foundry workers, 200 involved.

St. Louis, Mo., Garment Pressers, 200 involved.

Mapleville, R. I., textile workers, 400 involved.

New York City, White Goods Makers 300 involved.

New York City, Barbershop Workers, 200 involved.

Paterson, N. J., several strikes of Silk Workers, 800 involved.

Beatty, Nev., Railroad Workers 200 involved.

Hibbing, Minn., different industries in sympathy with Western Federation of Miners, 80; N. Y. City, N. Y., Waist Makers, 100; and several other strikes, involving approximately 800 members, but not reported in detail to General Headquarters.

Out of all the strikes here enumerated two must be considered flat failures. These are the strikes of Restaurant Workers in Tonopah and the strike of the Detroit Car Foundry Workers. The lockout in Tonopah was lost because the members of the Industrial Workers of the World were not supported in their justified demands by the miners, and as the International Restaurant Employes and Bartenders' League, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, succeeded in filling many of the places of the locked out I. W. W. workers, the conflict had to be abandoned temporarily, although the miners are now beginning to see the errors made and they have driven many of the restaurant keepers and business men, who had inaugurated the fight against the I. W. W., out of business by their withdrawal of patronage from these places. The I. W. W. will be revived again in Tonopah, and then it will be a lasting accomplishment.

The strike of the Detroit Car Foundry Workers, all of them Polish-born workers, had to be ended because the company, having many other plants, transferred the orders to those places, and could well afford to starve the workers into submission. Such partial strikes are chance affairs, and the results, if any, are not of permanent nature.

In the strike of the Smeltermen of Tacoma, Wash., the workers made a splendid showing. The company settled on the terms of the 8-hour work day and 15 per cent increase in wages, but singled out all officers and active workers of the union for black list. They had to leave the town after the spokesmen of the company succeeded in having the organization dissolved. The concessions of the company, however, were not lived up to, and the misguided few may soon see the necessity of organizing so as to preserve what was conceded on account of the splendid fight conducted by those who were finally made the victims.

All other strikes ended either in compromises, or in complete attainments of what the strikes had been inaugurated for.

Two strikes are still pending, one in Paterson, N. J., of silk workers, and the other in Hibbing, Minn. Nearly all members have left the district, and will only return when the Western Federation of Miners strike is ended, and then they will continue their good work for the I. W. W. which they had carried on among the workers in that district.

In the strike of the Polish bakery workers of Detroit the universal label was introduced as a medium to counteract the schemes of the employers. In such instances the label may be used as a good propaganda instrument, but it would be wise to discourage the use of the label as soon as a conflict with an employer or employers of labor is terminated, as there are good grounds to fear that the label may be applied as a temporizing instrument, and the propaganda for its patronage would divert the attention from the far more important work of enlightening the workers on the final aims of the organized efforts on the industrial field.

Two of the recent strikes were remarkable for the excellent spirit displayed by the participants and the industrial solidarity manifested. These are the strikes of the White Goods Workers of New York City, all girls, and the strike of the Textile Workers in Mapleville, R. I. Against the White Goods Makers were arrayed all the forces at the command of the capitalist class, including the Vorwaerts and the anarchist paper "Freie Arbeiterstimme." In abuse of the heroically struggling girls the latter exceeded all others, although many of the pickets of the strikers were arrested, thrown into prison, released again, and went on with courage unbroken to fight with their fellow workers for a common end.

The strike in Mapleville was another fine illustration, and the fruits of that battle of 400 Industrial Unionists will be reaped by an extended propaganda among the textile workers in the New England States. Fighting against a multi-millionaire owner, and all the powers that he commands in the village, the rank of these workers were not broken in the ten weeks of the struggle; the settlement made is highly satisfactory to the I. W. W., and the organization will now rally around its banner the thousands of textile workers who are eager to hear the message of industrial unionism.

During all these strikes the general administration of the organization ordered good organizers to proceed to the scenes and carry on the propaganda of Industrial Unionism in such times when the minds of the workers are most accessible to the doctrines expounded. It is perhaps no exaggeration to state that at least half of the men and women who participated in these skirmishes became imbued with the principles and understand the ultimate object of the organization.

Carrying the message forward among their fellow workers they will help to prepare the ground and disseminate the ideas and knowledge which will be the most formidable force in the impending struggle for labor's emancipation from the thraldom of wage slavery.

IV.

PRESS AND LITERATURE.

The most important work done by the Industrial Workers of the World, the task which alone will count in future days on the scale of progress, and serve as a measure of the propaganda carried on in every corner and place where advocates of Industrial Unionism leave their footprints, should be judged by the hundreds of thousands of leaflets and books on economics distributed through the agencies of the organization. Such was the demand for literature in different languages that translations of the original English literature were made as quickly as good translators could be secured. But with deep regret must it be stated here that the supply of literature in other languages than English is still inadequate to meet the growing demand among the millions of foreign-born wage earners in this land. They are hungry for literature on Industrial Unionism. Neither do translations from original English suffice to convey to these workers the requisite idea of the true relations between craft unions sponsored by the capitalist class, as exemplified by the American Federation of Labor, through which the workers are to be kept in slavery, and the Industrial Union which is to serve as an instrument to bind all workers together in a militant body, by which an end will be made to capitalist class government, class rule and class domination.

With the possible exception of the German and Jewish workers who draw their information about American conditions from such polluted sources as the New York Volkszeitung, Vorwarts, and papers of that brand, and are therefore unconsciously made upholders and supporters of capitalist institutions, very few of the workers born and brought up in countries across the oceans are given enlightenment on the most vital question that concerns them. They know not that "shining lights" of vote-counting organizations as represented by Lawyer Hillquit and other parasitic sharks, look upon them with contempt, and greet them only gracefully with titles other than the usual "backward races," when they can be used to deliver the votes. They are kept ignorant of the fact that the "aristocrats of labor," organized in their monopolistic craft unions make use of them only when they can be persuaded not to break strikes of these gentry, so that the latter can continue the game of deception and fraud upon the unfortunates who are so easily made a prey to the labor misleaders of all shades and descriptions.

Anyone who had a chance to be present at meetings of those foreign-born workers was surprised to see them eagerly grasp for the opportunity to learn more and more about the American labor movement. Undismayed by bad experiences with labor traitors they are ready to join the Industrial Workers of the World, to become an integral part of the organization, and fight with it for the consummation of the program outlined, if they only can learn the truth about their relations to the other workers on this continent.

It is indeed a matter of deep concern for all workers of America to render the necessary support so that the educational propaganda of the organization, the most important function, can be continued unhampered and unchecked. The Industrial Workers of the World would fall to pieces in a crucial hour if the organization would grow too fast at the expense and under the neglect of a constant propaganda to make the immediate and final aim of the Industrial Workers known to the wage workers of this land, and those who come here to find a new abode.

We have recently started with special leaflets for various nationalities, in which comparisons are drawn between the conditions of the working class in the respective countries, and the conditions confronting those who migrate and settle down as wage slaves on the American continent. These leaflets, however, can only be prepared and written by such workers as have gone through the movement in the various European countries and are acquainted through personal experience and observation with the peculiar conditions prevailing in America in the manifold aggregations that pretend to advocate and to represent the class interests of the proletarians.

The Industrial Workers of the World is enlisting the co-operation of quite a few of the best men and women with such an experience and training, and the literature will abound in the near future with ideas suggestive and highly instructive and constructive.

Approximately 450,000 leaflets in different languages were sold and distributed within the last nine months, and in the financial report you will find an itemized account of what has been received in payment, and what has been paid in procuring literature. The price of that propaganda material is so fixed that the organization does not, on the average, make any profits, although there seems to be a revenue from the sales of booklets. But the proceeds are used to get leaflets into districts where no organizations exist, so that the ground may be well prepared and when organizers are sent around to do the constructive work for the organization, their task is easier and results of their work more gratifying.

The editor will give you in his report an idea what propaganda was carried on through the official organ. But there will be submitted for your consideration a request emanating from the Italian locals in San Francisco, and supported by others, to assist them in establishing an official organ in the Italian language, through which the work and the propaganda for revolutionary industrial unionism can be more effectively pushed among the over two million Italian-born wage workers in the United States and Canada. Something should be done to do justice to them; it can be safely predicted that such a paper, if once started would soon pass the experimental stage and be self-sustaining by the support of our Italian industrial unionists.

The splendid organizing work done among the textile workers in the New England States brought into the Industrial Workers of the World a large number of French workers. Most of them coming from Lille and Roubeaux have had their training in industrial unionism in the "Confederation du Travail" in France, and no particular efforts were necessary to convince them that the I. W. W. represents in even more advanced form and in tactics the same principles as espoused by the industrial unionists of France. Quite recently a conference of locals composed of French textile workers was held in Providence, R. I. In that conference suggestions were made to start a weekly exponent of industrial unionism in the French language. The matter has not yet passed the problematic stage, but the French comrades will have again another conference in the near future and the prospect may find its consummation. In such a case it will be incumbent upon the general organization to ask of the supporters of such an enterprise that provisions be made to have the contemplated paper owned and controlled by the local unions interested in its publication and that the paper may eventually be made the official organ of the Industrial Workers of the World in the French language.

With the prospective growth of the I. W. W. it is safe to predict that workers of other nationalities will demand that they be given the same consideration, as it is evident that the permanency of the organization, and the assurance of the final execution of its program will largely depend on the degree of knowledge and education disseminated among the workers of America. However, any attempt at fostering and promoting nationality-separation and distinction should be fought with all the forces at the command of the organization, the purpose of the literature in the foreign language, and of the publications should be to bring the workers closer together for one common purpose as a class of wealth producers, and therefore it is imperative that all publications and all literature be supervised and controlled by the authorized agencies of the Industrial Workers of the World.

We may say, without fear of contradiction, that the Industrial Workers of the World have in the last year done more for the enlightenment and the training and preparation of the workers than all other institutions, apparently organized for the same purpose although advocating other methods to attain the ends, have done within the past ten years; if of nothing else the organization should be proud that this fact alone would justify all the expense and all the efforts and endeavors of the advocates of revolutionary industrial unionism.

V.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.

Pursuant to instructions received from the second annual convention, all possible efforts were made to establish connections with working class organizations abroad, and with workers of whom it was known that they would be able to advocate the basic principles of Industrial Unionism in their respective countries. The first hearty and cheerful approval of the splendid work accomplished by the second convention was received from England and Scotland, from the "Advocates of Industrial Unionism."

Battling incessantly and indefatigably against huge and powerful forces of reaction, as exemplified in the pure and simple, mutual-benefit-promoting trades union movement of England, and the different factions of parliamentarian Socialists and laborites, a comparatively small number of militant workers started out to propagate Industrial Unionism among the wage workers in that land.

The results of their propaganda were highly gratifying, and at last the various branches of Industrial Union advocates could venture to convoke a national conference, which was held on August 3rd and 4th in Birmingham, in which the foundation was laid for a healthy, growing National Branch Organization of the Industrial Workers of the World.

Fellow Worker Arturo Caroti, of Orange, N. J., one of the strongest advocates of Industrial Unionism in this country among Italians, contributed articles to papers in Italy about the aims and objects and the achievements of the Industrial Workers of the World, and we may look in the near future for an understanding as regards the duties of the Industrial Unionists in Italy in informing and posting emigrants from that country on the conditions of affairs in the United States and Canada, so that they when landing here, will find in the Industrial Workers of the World the organization which will protect their interests and enlist them immediately as workers for the cause.

Fellow Worker Weinstein, very active as a member of the I. W. W. while in America, after returning to his native country over a year ago, became actively interested in the work for Industrial Unionism in Roumania, and took an active part in the recent revolutionary uprising. Arrested and thrown into jail for months, he has only been spurred to greater activity, and he is now officially connected with the Syndicalist movement of Roumania, and is doing everything in his power to promote the program of the I. W. W. in that country.

We have here in the United States over 500,000 Roumanian, Bulgarian and Macedonian working people; the emigration in recent years is mostly recruited from workers in these countries and provinces, and everybody should value the import of the relations established with the young industrial organization in Roumania for the work of information that they will carry on among the emigrant wage workers of these territories.

In January, 1907, several communications were received from officers of a big miners' union in Sydney, Australia, and from representatives of Socialist political organizations of that continent about the same time. Literature and information was asked for, and also congratulations extended for the great accomplishments of the second convention of the Industrial Workers of the World.

The interchange of communications was continued, and if Australasia is to be the criterion of what the advocacy of revolutionary unionism will accomplish as regards the shaping of affairs in the working class movement, then we may soon look for a unification of all forces battling for the economic freedom of the wealth producers on the same basis on which the hitherto warring factions in Australasia have combined their energies and their resources; that is, on the fundament of industrial solidarity as the essential factor in determining working class expressions on other fields of activity.

The Unity Congress of Australia referred to resolved: "That this conference adopt the preamble of the Industrial Workers of the World as adopted at the Chicago conevntion of July, 1905, as the basis of the industrial organization of the Australian working class."

The "New World" will set the pace, will pave the way!

The issue is clear and can not be dodged, nor can advocates and spokesmen of working class interests in other countries beat around the burning question any longer. Apparently shelved, the question will bob up again and has to be dealt with as the industrial conditions of our age necessitate.

(To be Continued).

What is public opinion? queries a correspondent to The Times. In the days to come public opinion will become more and more synonymous with Socialism.

AWAY WITH ARBITRATION!

AUSTRALIAN WORKERS DISILLUSIONED AFTER BITTER EXPERIENCE WITH CAPITALIST HAND-ME-DOWN "JUSTICE."

[From the Melbourne, Australia, Flame.]

We must get rid of Compulsory Arbitration. It is not a true working class weapon. It spells disaster. It is crippling us.

A little over four years ago I came to Broken Hill a zealous upholder of Compulsory Arbitration. In Queensland the industrial legislation forced through the Parliament of New South Wales on the "support for concessions" tactic had seemed magnificently remedial—joyous herald, indeed, of the dawning day of "Industry for the people, by the people, of the people." Ah, now we shouldn't be long! So, I was more enamored than even the average adherent of Arbitration: I was a fierce proclaimer of its glad tiding and potentialities to hunted and exploited workers; with voice and with pen I preached as enthusiasts ever preach. What dolts those British unionists were who annually, in their conservatism, voted down a resolution favoring Compulsory Arbitration!

And now, I no longer believe in the "support for concessions" alliance, nor in Socialists making themselvs responsible for attempts to regulate wage slavery, nor in "practical" palliatives which in the long run prove painfully impracticable.

For, during those four years in Broken Hill, I have investigated and pondered systematized and studied, listed advantages and disadvantages—and if I may say it, fought and been wounded—in respect to Labor methods and measures generally, and specifically as regards Compulsory Arbitration.

I saw Arbitration mercilessly and slanderously assaulted by the capitalistic press—and thought it illustrated the class war. Thus thinking, it appeared sound to defend the detested Arbitration. I saw, or thought I saw unionism swelled and strengthened in Broken Hill through an award granting "preference to unionists." I saw a guarantee of what is called "industrial peace"—but which is really working class stultification and sterility—for two years, and I found that eternally, because Arbitration would lead the workers safely through the gates dividing Individualism from Socialism. Strikes I had seen—and then, I soon knew the story of the cruelties and horrors of the famed '92 strike of miners—and it was divinity, divinity that ended such curses. No mockery of 1907 marred the vision.

1907!—with its revival of strikes in Western Australia and New South Wales; industrial disputes under the nose of that beneficent thing which had abolished them for ever and ever.

Incidentally, I saw much else: Judge Cohen driven from the Court and Sam Smith driven to an asylum; strange developments within unionism and requirements from unions which angered; and most eloquent of all, Courts and their satellites laughing at that legislation designed by workers' representatives, in their simplicity, to be beyond Courts laughing—and amending, defying, misinterpreting, shelving, annihilating Labor ideas and ideals as typified by Arbitration. Who could avoid learning lessons?

Let us make a sweep as to the effects of the Arbitration law, beginning at home.

The Arbitration award, to secure which the A. M. A. spent a thousand pounds odd, gave preference to unionists and an improved form of contract. Nothing more, our lavish claims notwithstanding. "Preference to unionists" brought a number into the union not for love of unionism, not for class protection, but to ensure capitalism smiling upon them and deigning to find them work. Speedily, however, "preference to unionists" failed to persuade any that it enhanced the chance of a job, for the simple reason that it was ignored. The improved form of contract came to mean practically nothing to those on contract. Only fools, or special pleaders as we were in 1903, would have seen any gain in so superficial a matter. What followed on the expiration of the award, and again after the vain waiting for another court action, is well known. Not through an Arbitration Act, but through their own determination and scarcity in a "boom" time the workers at the Barrier obtained increased wages and with increased pay increased rent and dearer goods. Still, they increased money wages.

As for this State generally: Arbitration has settled no problems, but created a hundred. Litigation has boomed. Workers against capitalist, and worker, alas, against worker, in the courts. Dissatisfaction everywhere, internecine strife, costly maintenance of the parasitic or legal class, with strikes and lockouts—all this and more makes a chapter in industrialism that is pathetic.

In Western Australia, a long record of dissatisfaction with the Arbitration Court—a record which includes the instructive spectacle of the workers misrepresented and set at defiance by their own nominee—(HE was to guard them from the cunning capitalists!)—culminated in the timber-getters' strike or lockout, and what Arbitration failed to do for the timber-getters is done by their own pluck and unionism.

In New Zealand—admittedly the most sympathetic in industrial administration, and significantly enough the weakest in industrial organization—Arbitration calls forth the following weighty condemnation from Mr. D. McLaren in the "New Zealand Beacon":

> The ulterior object of the Arbitration Act is to keep the trade unionists as quiet as possible, so that the industries of the colony may supply regular and continuous profit to those who have invested their capital therein, and the Act is so framed and administered as to keep in existence a large standing army of non-unionists to prevent any serious outbreaks on the part of Labor agitators. I would define the Conciliation and Arbitration Act as "An Act for the special protection of employers and encouragement of non-unionism in New Zealand."

Now, unionists are the mainstay of Arbitration—without unionism it could not be—and so there are points in Mr. McLaren's remarks calling for the very serious consideration of the workers anxious to preserve working class combination because combination alone will secure rights.

Federally ,what can be said for Arbitration but that it has cost the Australian Workers' Union worry, energy and money wholesale to slowly get to the Court per medium of smashing a disputant to the claim in the shape of a bogus union, and after all the exasperating friction and delay, jeopardizing its self-respect by briefing its archenemy in order to obtain an award that might long ere this have been bettered by the union's own decisiveness and strength.

The recital might be prolonged, but tested by experience it is obvious, to say the least, that Arbitration has not materially increased the powers of the workers in matters concerning hours, conditions or wages. But had it been "successful," it could not have done so. Aware of many of the abstract arguments for the principle of Arbitration, I yet claim Arbitration is unworkable under present conditions, and wonder why the workers ever anticipated benefit from it. Sympathetic administration, even, could only make Arbitration a splendid prop of Capitalism. This isn't saying that there is not a case to be made out for Arbitration. It is saying that, however strong such a case, the case against is more powerful and from the Socialist standpoint positively unanswerable.

On the question of "industrial peace," apart from the inescapable conclusion that in the endeavor to end the strike and all the rest of it Arbitration has broken down, is it not true that there can never be peace between Labor and Capital, inasmuch as their co-existence implies want on the one hand and wealth on the other? Industrial peace under capitalism, is the baseless fabric of a nightmare. The Preamble of the Industrial Workers of the World, recently adopted by the Socialist conference, states the position accurately; and what says the poet:

Peace between Capital and Labor, is that all you ask?
Is peace the only thing needful?
There was peace enough in Negro slavery.
There is peace of life and another of death,
It is well to rise above violence;
It is well to rise superior to anger.
But if peace means final acquiescence in wrong—if your aim is less than justice and peace, forever one—then your peace is a crime.

A VALUABLE DOCUMENT.

To comrades who keep a file of the documents issued by the Party we would announce that a few spare copies of the S. L. P. Report to the International Socialist Congress, Stuttgart, neatly printed and bound, may be had for 25 cents each.

New York Labor News Co.,
28 City Hall Place,
New York.

STUTTGART REPORT OF THE BRITISH S. L. P.

PRESENTED TO THE CONGRESS BY DELEGATE F. S. C. BUDGEN.

GREETING:—

The Labor Movement of Great Britain has within the last eighteen months arrested the attention of Continental workers on two special occasions; in the first case, by the victories secured by the "Labor" Party at the Parliamentary General Election of 1906; and in the second case, by the supply of blackleg labor that has steadily poured in from London to Hamburg and Antwerp on the occasion of the strikes among the dock laborers in these towns. These two occurrences, albeit the one was received with jubiliation and the other with execration on the part of the Continental Labor Movement, are by no means independent and unrelated phenomena. The "Labor" Party is the political representative of that narrow, exclusive, and reactionary system of "trade" unionism which has produced the miserable, degraded outcasts whom the capitalists of Hamburg and Antwerp have used to defeat the heroic efforts of our German and Flemish comrades —the system of "trade" union which has reduced Great Britain to the level of a recruiting ground for scabs for the Continental labor market. The blot upon the honor of the British working class is not a matter that can be passed over lightly. Its causes must be sought for and dealt with. Therefore, in the light of the incidents which have been referred to, in view of the fact that the question of unionism will form the most important topic for discussion at the Stuttgart Congress, we shall here describe the existing form of trade union organization in Great Britain, the attitude of the Socialist Labor Party thereto, and the new revolutionary unionism which is growing up in opposition to the old.

The British "trade" union suffers from three fatal defects:—(1) It is anti-revolutionary. It disavows the fact of the class struggle. It accepts the capitalist system as a permanency. The rules and constitutions of many unions explicitly refer to the "just rights of the employer," and those who do not set forth any such statement openly, admit it in actual practice. The capitalist class, as voiced by the capitalist press, recognize in these unions the bulwark of present day society against the advance of Socialism.

(2) The British "trade" union method of organization is a complete negation of the solidarity of labor. Each trade, or section of a trade, has its own particular and autonomous organization. Even trades which are most closely connected are divided into separate unions—each union ignoring the interests of the rest, making its own special contracts with the capitalists, and assisting them by remaining at work when their fellow-workers in a kindred trade are on strike. The most noteworthy example of this form of inter-trade treachery was offered in the case of the engineers' strike of 1897-98, when the Boilermakers' Society, by remaining at work, were the means of defeating the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, and of forcing them to return to work on the masters' terms.

(3) The British "trade" union refuses to admit to its ranks those teeming millions of workers whom it terms "unskilled." In spite of the fact that the development of machinery is making the difference between the skilled and the unskilled workers every day more and more unreal, this system of organization insists upon the same long term of apprenticeship (four, five, and even seven years) that was customary in the Middle Ages in the days of handicraft and of the trade guilds. This standpoint is set forth in the Preface to the Constitution and Rules of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers:—

"If constrained to make restrictions against the admission into our trade of those who have not earned a *right* by a probationary *servitude,* we do so knowing that encroachments are evil, and, when persevered in unchecked, result in reducing the condition of the *artisan* to that of the *unskilled laborer,* and confer no permanent advantage on those admitted. *It is our duty, then, to exercise the same care and watchfulness over that in which we have a VESTED INTEREST, as the physician does who holds a diploma, or the author who is protected by a copyright.*"

So long as the members of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers (and they are thoroughly representative of the British trade union) can keep their jobs, the rest of the working class, those who "have not earned a right by a probationary servitude" to work in their ranks, may rot and starve—or do the dirty work of the capitalists at Antwerp and Hamburg. Mr. J. B. Askew, of the Social Democratic Federation, a regular contributor to "Justice," and no friend to the Socialist Labor Party, in the issue of "Justice" of March 16th of this year, commenting on the Hamburg Dockers' strike, made the following significant admission: "It is clear that the old-fashioned policy of the English trade unions, which aims rather at excluding foreigners from membership by a system of high entrance fees and other conditions, has made of them *Guilds of the privileged* rather than fighting representatives of their class; it is clear that this policy by encouraging the growth of large bodies of unorganized workers out of the influence of the unions, is largely responsible for this."

The anti-revolutionary basis of these unions is further revealed by the system of conciliation and arbitration Boards which have sprung up all over the country. The net result of these Boards has been to enable the capitalists to bring about steady decreases in wages, without having to undergo the financial losses which strikes involve. Mr. A. Wilson Fox, of the Labor Department of the Board of Trade, in a report which reveals *weekly* decreases in wages of £76,600 in 1901, £72,600 in 1902, £38,300 in 1903, and £39,200 in 1904, concludes with the following naive admission of the agencies by which these reductions have been brought about: "It is again satisfactory to note that, although questions of wages are a frequent cause of labor troubles, the great bulk of the changes that actually occurred were arranged by conciliation, arbitration, wages boards, sliding scales, and other conciliatory agencies, without any interruption of work."

A steady decrease in wages in spite of an equally steady increase in import and export trade; an enormous amount of unorganized workers; the evil of unemployment growing yearly more clamant; the regular export of British blacklegs to fill the place of strikers whenever an important strike takes place on the Continent—these are the products of British trades unionism. It is for the representatives of this reactionary system present at the Congress, to explain or defend them, if they can.

But the evil results are not confined to those mentioned above. The craft divisions, absence of class solidarity, bourgeois theories and confused thought which dominate the economic organization of labor, naturally reflect themselves in the political field. The result is that the political labor movement in Great Britain is a scene of confusion, disunity, conflicting opinions, and divided aims. In addition to the Socialist Labor Party, the following political organizations claim to represent the working class:—The Independent Labor Party, the Social Democratic Federation, the Fabian Society, and some other smaller bodies. The attack made upon the funds of the trades unions by the decision of Justice Farwell in the case of the Taff Vale Railway Dispute, impelled the trades unions to form a political party to defend their legal and financial interests. This Party, while avowedly non-Socialist and limiting its political aims to the safeguarding of the interests of the unions, is supported by the Independent Labor Party, and, locally, by the Social Democratic Federation. Although a half of the Parliamentary representatives of the "Labor" Party claim to be Socialists, none of them contested the election as such, or issued Socialist election addresses. All of them depend upon an overwhelming majority of non-Socialist votes for their seats in Parliament. The Party as a whole is in a thoroughly chaotic state. Some support child labor in the factories, others oppose it. Some advocate an eight hours' day in the mine, others are against this modest reform. As a party they voted for the military and naval estimates, and so lent their aid to the capitalist class in its policy of working class oppression at home, and plunder and spoliation abroad. Indeed, when Major Seeley moved in the House of Commons a motion proposing a very trifling decrease in the numbers of the army—a decrease of 10,000 men—Messrs. Snowden, Crooks, Shackleton, Duncan, Wardle, Bowerman, and Gill, all members of the Labor Party, voted against it. At the present time the dockers and carters of Belfast are out on strike, and the city has been placed practically under martial law, without the very slightest attempt at effective protest on the part of the "Labor" Party.

The Socialist Labor Party has, since its very inception, labored unceasingly to promote the unity of the working class, politically and economically. Unlike other parties claiming the title socialist, we have perceived right throughout the existence of the Party that the question of the economic organization of the working class could not be ignored; that the existing unions, organized upon a craft basis, ignoring the solidarity of labor, excluding the mass of the workers from their ranks, "arbitrating," "conciliating," propagating capitalist economics and politics, would have to be attacked; would have to be fought like any other capitalist institution, and their place taken by an Industrial Union—a union based upon revolutionary principles; a union which would organize the workers as a class, irrespective of trade or craft divisions; a union which would be reflected in the political field by a united revolutionary Labor Party. To that end we have labored, to spread the knowledge necessary to bring this about, since the Socialist Labor Party of Great Britain was founded. Accordingly, when in 1905 the Industrial Workers of the World was founded in Chicago, we hailed its advent with unfeigned joy. Since then the propaganda of Industrial Unionism has spread like wildfire through Great Britain. An organization has been formed called the Advocates of Industrial Unionism, whose function it is to spread the principles of industrialism throughout the length and breadth of the land, and so bring about the actual establishment of an Industrial Union at the very earliest possible date. This body is recruited from all the existing Socialist parties, and contains many earnest militants who are not connected with any political organization, but who await the advent of Socialist unity before enlisting in the political labor movement. The Advocates of Industrial Unionism, which was reorganized on a national basis in a conference held at Birmingham on August 4th and 5th, is a happy augury for the future unity of labor in the political and economic field. It has branches and groups in every large industrial centre. Its propaganda is received everywhere with the utmost avidity. It has established a central office in London, and proposes to publish an official organ. There is little doubt that the next International Congress will be attended by delegates of the British Industrial Union.

It is no small satisfaction to the Socialist Labor Party that it has contributed to this desired consummation. Our Party, while actively carrying on political work at the parliamentary and municipal elections, has been the pioneer of revolutionary unionism in Great Britain. We have seen from the very outset that so long as the present form of trade union organization existed, no political labor movement worthy of the name could have arisen in this island. Accordingly, we have striven throughout to effect a solution of the union question. In this we had to face much opposition, misunderstanding and abuse, even from quarters from which we might have expected support and encouragement, including the existing "Socialist' and "Labor" Parties. Now we are beginning to see some of the fruits of our labor. Many formerly opposed to us have been convinced of the soundness of our tactics, and, while yet politically separate from us, nevertheless have joined hands with our members in Industrial Union propaganda.

The Socialist Labor Party of Great Britain, in common with the Socialist Labor Party of America, of Canada, and of Australia, stands for the unity of the working class on the economic field, and, as a necessary and inevitable result, its consequent unity in the political field. Our single aim is the overthrow of Capital and the establishment, of the Socialist Republic.

Pro National Executive Committee,
Socialist Labor Party of Great Britain.
NEIL M. MACLEAN,
National Secretary.
National Headquarters,
28 Forth Street, Edinburgh.
8th August, 1907.

THE INVENTORS

ARE WAGE SLAVES AND EXPLOITED AS THE MANUAL WORKERS.

"Labor alone produces all wealth." This is the corner stone of the Socialist movement. Upon it the rest is built. From it flows the fact that idleness can be the producer of nothing, hence that the capitalist class—whether made up of gold bugs or silver bugs—being an idle class and being in possession of the bulk of the wealth in existence, is a sponging, a robber class.

It is hard, it is impossible to deny the Socialist premises or to escape its conclusion. Pressed to the wall, the capitalist class beats about for "arguments" to escape the conviction and sentence that are drawing close upon it. One of its "arguments" is that "mental labor" is as valuable as "manual labor," and they frequently refer to inventors as proof of their assertion. In doing this, however, the capitalist felon class gives itself more completely away. It helps to furnish an additional proof of its robbery, and a variety of proofs of its duplicity.

In the first place, the Socialist maxim that labor alone produces all wealth, not only does not exclude, but deliberately includes mental or intellectual labor; in the second place, the fate of the inventors helps to demonstrate how completely the capitalist class appropriates to itself the labor of society, how it fleeces the manual worker and squeezes the intellectual worker, how, by virtue of its ownership of the things needed to produce with, and which it stole from the working class, it is able to appropriate all the more fruits of labor of intellectual and of manual workers. More than once have we in these columns produced evidence of inventors who have been robbed of their inventions. We here produce another. A manufacturing firm in the vicinity of New York dictates these terms to the inventors whom it employs:

"Dear Sir: Referring to our recent conversation with you, we are willing that you should enter our employ as ………… on a salary of ……… to have charge of …………, provided, however, that you agree that you will remain with us (unless we see fit to terminate the employment earlier) for at least …… years.

"You are doubtless aware that we are, at the present time, as a part of our business, manufacturing ……… under the patents heretofore issued to Mr. ………. for ………. and are now engaged in experiments which we hope will result in the issuance of further patents for similar subject-matter, in which we will become interested. It must be understood that in entering our employ we shall expect that you will fully recognize all our rights in these patents, and we shall expect that any improvements which may be invented by you in connection with these or other processes while you are in our employ, and in fact any and all other improvement which you make relating to …… …… machinery or ……… manufacture while in our employ are to be considered as our property, and shall be patented at our request from time to time as we may see fit, and when patented shall be assigned to us without further consideration.

"It will be sufficient for you to write us a line accepting the terms of employment as above set forth."

Labor is the manual and intellectual effort of man set forth in producing the material comforts that civilized man needs and without which civilization is imposible. The wealth produced by labor does not fall into its hands. Under the capitalist system, only so much falls to the working class as is barely necessary to keep body and soul together, with a steady tendency downward. The capitalist class absorbs the bulk of all of labor's products and it keeps labor in vassalage. All increased wealth brought on by machinery, and all the machinery invented by the inventors are stolen by the capitalists. Without means of production to apply his labor, the manual worker is compelled to sell his manual labor to the capitalist; without the means of production to apply his invention, the inventor must either submit to selling his invention for a song to the capitalist, or he must submit, as by the above contract, to have the capitalist class appropriate all the inventions he may make. For the sake of earning a crumb the manual worker signs away all civic rights that the law gives him to protect life and limb; for the sake of earning a crumb, the inventor or intellectual worker, signs away all the future children of his brain.

Given the capitalist system, an idle, loafing class—the capitalist class—fleeces the workers of the product of their labor. There is but one way, the overthrow of capitalism and of the system of wage slavery, to insure to the workers—intellectual and manual—the full returns of their labor.

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SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES:

In 1888	2,068
In 1892	21,157
In 1896	36,564
In 1900	34,191
In 1904	34,172

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SATURDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1907.

In a world enriched by many centuries of discovery and progress, where markets are often overstocked with food and clothing, there are multitudes not incapable or idle, who are unable to procure sufficient food or decent raiment.
—W. Blissard.

MR. GILL, M. P.

The Congress of Trades Unions of Great Britain, which has just held its sessions at Bath, was treated by its President, Mr. Gill, to an oration that bristled with points. One of these was a bright particular bristle.

The hard times which are beginning to be felt quite severely here, are felt equally abroad, Great Britain included. President Gill took note of the fact; he tried his hand at "explaining" the universality of the phenomenon; of course, he tried also to point to the remedy, much, no doubt, to his own satisfaction.

President Gill's remedy is that wages should be higher; it was in the employer's own interest that they should be so; the working "classes" were the spending classes in the community; the more they spent the larger would be the demand for goods; the larger the demand for goods the larger the profits to the employer. Thus, President Gill concluded, higher wages to the working "classes" meant higher profits to the employer: higher profits to the employer were predicated upon higher wages to the working "classes."—In short, a rehash of the "Brotherhood-of-capitalist-and-workingman" theory. Upon President Gill the experience of several generations has fallen like water on a duck's back. He knows nothing of the fact that profits are withheld wages. He knows nothing of the fact that improved machinery intensifies the toil of the working "classes," subdivides labor, renders the worker more and more dependent, increases the supply of the merchandise labor-power in the labor market, and fatedly lowers the share of the worker while it inflates, in equal tempo, the bank account of the capitalist. Of all this President Gill is blissfully ignorant —at any rate, like a thorough paced labor member of Parliament by the grace of the Liberal party of British capitalism, he affects to be. Thus under the full glare of the Twentieth Century sun, and in the foremost capitalist land of Europe, a President of a Labor Congress proclaims the Brotherhood of the Skinner and the Skinned, of the Exploiter and the Exploitee, in short, of the Capitalist Class and the Working Class!

Question.—Names or titles are in the nature of rewards, or punishments. The man who does good deeds is called "benevolent"; the man who steals is called a "thief." Now, then, why does not the Congress of British Trades Unions, Mikado-like fit the punishment to the crime, and instead of bestowing the title of "President," bestow upon Mr. Gill with appropriate ceremonies the title of "Bellwether"?

THE BORAH TRIAL.

The trial of United States Senator Borah, now in progress in Idaho for land frauds, is just the kind of incident to serve as opiate to the mind of the hysterical and sentimental reformer. Here we have a capitalist, who is a United States Senator to boot, brought before the bar to answer to a charge of crime "the same as any other citizen." Who will deny the equality of the American citizen before American law? Who would now echo "the yelp of the pestiferous Socialists" that capitalist law must be overthrown before civic freedom can be established?

The Borah trial is grist to the mill of the "pestiferous Socialist."

It was no further back than the spring and summer months of this year when a workingman's representative was made to appear in court and answer to the charge of having murdered ex-Gov. Steunenberg. Providentially, and as if to emphasize the point with regard to Borah, that trial took place also in Idaho, and, what is more, Borah was a, if not the, leading prosecutor. At that trial Borah insisted upon and succeeded in enforcing two principles:

First, that a juror was qualified to sit on the case even if he had "a belief as to the guilt or innocence of the prisoner." As a matter of fact all the jurors who sat in judgment upon Haywood had "a belief" against him, admittedly so;

Second, that although only Haywood was on trial, the alleged guilt of others, some under arrest and others not even arrested, was a legitimate matter for inquiry at the trial.

Now comes the Borah trial. Presto! the two principles he had successfully enforced at the trial of a workingman are now repudiated by him; the opposite principles are set up—and allowed:

First, "if a juror had a belief as to the guilt or innocence of any of the twelve persons indicted with Senator Borah, it disqualifies such juror from serving";

Second, "Senator Borah is the only defendant at bar at this time, and the guilt or innocence of the others has nothing to do with his case."

A completer reversal of the principles under which the Haywood trial was conducted is not easily imaginable.

Let the easily pleased sentimental reformer gather solace from the "dragging of Borah into court"; and let the spokesmen of capitalism ring the changes of our "equality before the law" as much as they please. The "pestiferous Socialist" is not to be duped. Capitalism spells Social Inequality. Rooted in the fundamental inequality of the capitalist plunderer and the plundered wage-slave, the whole superstructure blossoms in flowers of inequality. The principles that Borah contends for at his own trial are correct and just. For that very reason they neither could nor did find application when the issue was Labor; for that very reason they do find application now when the issue is wholly between capitalists themselves—land defrauders on the one hand, and land-defrauded ones on the other.

Labor has no land to be defrauded of.

MEANS OF ATTACKING SOCIALISM.

When a person has once conceived correctly the science of Socialism it is impossible to uproot that understanding and again instill into that mind a belief in the justice of capitalism. So thoroughly true is this that the defenders of capitalism attempt no propaganda to reconvert Socialists.

This being true, it would seem that capitalism's only campaign against Socialism would be a campaign of misrepresentation and suppression, and that in spite of these, Socialism would be bound to make some progress, and that capitalism, being unable to retrieve any ground gained by Socialism, the triumph of the revolution would be inevitable.

But capitalism has the means of a positive campaign against Socialism—that means is bribery and the diversion of Socialists from the work of the revolution. Many a capitalist concern follows the practice of "promoting," and thus bribing, its most radical and intelligent employés. The same principle is followed in politics—Jeter T. Pritchard, who recently issued the injunction restraining North Carolina from enforcing her rate law, began his career in opposition to the railroad companies of that state. "Divine Right" President Baer also began his career in a similar manner.

Many have been the Socialists who have been lost to the movement through their being given a privilege to partake of the surplus created by the workers of some great capitalist institution—many, in fact, have been lost through their having found an opportunity and been bribed by the capitalist privilege of exploiting a few wage-slaves on their own account.

In view of this truth that no other onslaught upon the ranks of the revolutionary movement is possible, except this onslaught of bribery which drafts the soldiers out of our ranks—in view of this, it is the plain duty of every Socialist to guard the movement from that onslaught by every possible means.

Yet right upon the outskirts of the Socialist movement, from a vantage ground that no avowed defender of capitalism could secure to operate from, this onslaught upon the Socialist movement is being marshalled.

Wilshire, with his "Mountain of Gold" and other similar schemes has been employing every art to divert Socialists from the work of the revolutionary propaganda.

John M. O'Neill is now announcing as though it were "socialistic" the organization of a $10,000 stock company, by some Government employes of Washington, D. C. "The regular prices will be charged," he confesses, "but the STOCKHOLDERS WILL HAVE DIVIDENDS to offset the high prices."—which is identically the same principle as applies to every other capitalist investment.

Wayland's "Appeal to Reason" has always been engaged in this business of leading the energies of Socialists back into channels of capitalism. The means employed have been deceit and bribery. The latest of these schemes are a $2 "Sunshine Farm," and a "co-operative" commercial company, which is announced thus: "The Girard Manufacturing Co. is owned by Socialists and operated by Socialists, BUT IT IS RUN TO MAKE PROFITS —PROFITS FOR SOCIALISTS."

Every such scheme, in the measure that it is successful, diverts energy that belongs to the revolutionary movement into channels where it is wasted, if not actually turned to the support of capitalism.

Every Socialist should understand that there can be no practising of Socialism under capitalism. Without being equipped with modern means of production, it can be easily understood that the workers could not successfully carry on co-operative production for their own use. Being equipped with possession of such necessary modern machinery on the other hand, these workers would be possessed of property to the value of about $4,000 each, which is enough for them to begin the role of capitalist exploiters of the propertiless. Therefore, while the propertiless class exists and while capitalism exists, no form of property can obtain but capitalist property.

The efforts of all Socialists, therefore, must be centered upon the work of rendering all the means of production accessible to all; and whoever attempts to divert the energies of Socialists from this revolutionary purpose, must be recognized as Socialism's worst enemy, for none but he is attacking the Socialist movement at a vulnerable point.

ODD FELLOWS, AND OTHERS.

The recent Odd Fellows' convention in St. Paul, and the preceding Elks' gathering at Philadelphia last July were both hailed as successes from two widely antagonistic sources. One source was the innocent membership of the two organizations, who saw in a large gathering of delegates only the growth and power of the orders. The other source was the capitalist class, which calculates to turn that very power and growth, and, in fact, the very membership itself of the various fraternal orders, into bulwarks for capitalism against the onrushing tide of Socialism.

Running from the Odd Fellows and the Free Masons, with 1,521,095 and 1,229,001 members respectively, down to the Knights of Malta with only 27,000, the fraternal and benevolent, sick and death, societies of America claim a total membership of 9,656,280. These figures represent to the capitalists and their lieutenants no little power to be wielded in support of a system of corporate exploitation and mass misery which is now surely crumbling to its end. That "the immoral propaganda of Socialism" is excluded from their ranks is already the tell-tale praise with which one Western capitalist organ, the St. Paul Pioneer Press, greets the Order of Odd Fellows.

While the provocation to join a fraternal order, which holds out to one a promise of aid and succor while alive and a decent burial when dead, is a powerful one, under the present precarious conditions of life, the American workman should see more than a hand's-breadth before him, and beware how he allies himself with an organization professedly and logically reactionary. A fraternal society which looks upon capitalism, with all its robbery and defraudment of the working class, as the last word in human government, should be steered clear of by the workingman. Such a society, seeking only to relieve the miseries entailed by capitalism, without a thought of abolishing the cause thereof, is bound inevitably to align itself against all revolutionary action to overthrow the system which gives it birth.

In proportion as the treasury, that is, the essential, the benefits-producing part of the society grows, so will the organization for another reason, become a clamp on the revolutionary activity of its members. As a society, it will fear a social change which might involve the loss of its funds, even though they be no longer necessary under the new social order. As individuals, the members will fear to risk expulsion for their revolutionary views, and the consequent loss of their year-long contributions.

In as much as these fraternal orders are fated to act as conservators of capitalism; in as much as they tend to delude the workers with the fatal hope of relief from their misery under capitalism; and in as much as they tend to draw off the activity of their members from revolutionary to reactionary channels, it behooves the workers to evade the noose so invitingly spread for them. A strict attention to the revolutionary propaganda of the Socialist Labor Party and the Industrial Workers of the World will be found in the end to produce far greater returns. It will cause the capitalists to reverse their howl of joy at their fancied security in the size of the fraternal orders, and it will bring about THE REVOLUTION IN OUR DAY, after which the sick and coffin society will be a superfluity, plenty and security in life being the boon of all.

WHOSE THE BENEFIT?

"Under the East River to Queens—car goes through the tube in three and one-half minutes," is the announcement with which the capitalist press hails the opening of subway traffic between New York and Long Island.

A great deal of meaning has this announcement of new transportation facilities connecting the open lots in the Borough of Queens with the thousands of offices and workshops on Manhattan Island. The heart of many a poor worker who has hitherto found it impossible to free himself from the squalid poverty of the tenements has no doubt thrilled with hope that this rapid transit to the suburbs would furnish him means of escape.

But what will the future really bring? Will it fulfill the hopes of an overcrowded city? On the contrary, the future will see the congested city become ever more congested. The denisons of the tenements will continue to be an increasing horde, just as their number has continued to increase despite the "L" and subway lines which now reach twelve to twenty miles up the Hudson.

The "three and one-half minutes through the tube" will, in practice, be translated into an hour or so night and morning for the worker to spend in travel. He will press his way to a gate upon the crowded station platform, then stand in a car so packed that hanging to a strap to keep from falling is often unnecessary; or he may oft be one of the fortunate who get the seats—cherished seats in rush hours, with the crowded standers pressing against ones knees and stepping upon his feet. About two hours a day will thus be spent by the workers—the pure and simple union which claims it has reduced working hours to eight will continue to proclaim its "victory," and to wink at the fact that its members through these two hours of travel, are actually on duty ten hours per day.

The hopes of the workers in the "tube to Queens" will completely fail. Not only will congested Manhattan remain congested, and the workers from the Borough of Queens be subjected to the hardships of overcrowded, overheated, annoying rush-hour travel, but Queens itself will soon be built to tenements, and crowded as Manhattan. And all the miseries of tenement life will have to be suffered by the residents of Queens in addition to the time and trouble of travel—meanwhile Manhattan's streets will morning and evening, and her shops by day, be overflowing with an increased population. Vain is the worker's dream of relief through means of transportation.

But there is one beside the worker who has been thrilled by the opening of the subway traffic to Queens. This other one is the capitalist. To him all these increased transportation facilities translate themselves into a possibility of gathering perhaps a million more of workers into this great workshop, New York City. And it is this availability of such numbers of workers in one industrial center that makes possible tremendous development of the machinery of industry, and wonderful economy from the capitalist standpoint of industrial operations.

Great concentration of industry, with its multiplied product, drawn from the overworked brains and muscles of a concentrated multitude of cheaply kept workers, means that a great surplus of the product of the workers will be available to the idle owners of the means wherewith the workers toil.

While capitalism lasts the fruits of invention and scientific progress all inure to the benefit of the capitalist class. Only the dreams that thrill the capitalist with hope, will keep on coming true—the workers from each hope will awaken to disillusionment.

THE OLD AGE PENSION.

The politicians of Great Britain are now being agitated by a question which nearly a score of years ago agitated those of Germany, and within a few years more may be expected to be the cause of exhaustive debates in America —the question of old age pensions for workingmen.

As arranged in Germany, the pension funds are supplied by a sort of obligatory check-off upon the employes' weekly wages. The employer deducts from the wages a certain sum, ranging from 3½ to 9 cents, according to the size of the wage, to which he, the employer, adds an equal sum. This money is turned over to the government, which, when the slave is legally recognized as worn out, at the age of 71, begins to pay it back to him. The payments range from $26.50 for the lowest compulsory contributors, to $55.30 for the highest, yearly.

In England, where the pension system is not yet enacted into law, the widest difference appears in the proposals of those who are seeking, from one motive or another, to establish it. Even ex-Secretary Chamberlain was careful not to refuse the idea. Chancellor of the Exchequer Asquith embodied as a buffer in his last April's budget, an uncertain pension plan which would not begin to be effective for a number of years, and then only mildly so. Alfred Gill, Laborite, insists on an immediate establishment of the policy, the workmen to begin to receive payments at the age of 60, they not to be compelled to contribute towards the fund.

In spite of all the trumpeting which is done on the subject by the advocates of old pensions, it is hard to see where the real benefit to the worker comes in. For one thing, whether under the German contributory or the proposed English non-contributory plan, the effect of the pension will be to lower the worker's already miserable wages. In either system, wages will be lowered by the effect the system would have the same as free rent or free street cars, or any other free thing under capitalism, the effect, namely, of lowering the worker's cost of living below what it already is, thus preparing for a further drop in his pay.

For another thing, the worker must wait for the illusory enjoyment of his pension until he is from 60 to 71 years old. In an age when grey heads among workingmen are becoming increasingly fewer, when the age limit on the railroads is officially set at 45, when an Osler can perpetrate his grim joke of "When an American workingman is 40 years old, take him out and shoot him," in such an age a proposed pension at 60 or 70 years is grisly mockery.

Moreover, the old age pension does not in any way lessen the exploitation of the worker. Boasted German capitalism, the pioneer of old age pensions, having established them in 1891, still has its child slaves and its pale-faced woman workers by the thousands, toiling from 12 to 18 hours a day in its home industry system; and only last week a Hamburg physician issued a report on the early death rate of the German miner. Returning in his old age a few paltry dollars per year out of all the thousands filched from him during a life of forced labor does not lighten the millstone of capitalism about the proletariat's neck.

Indeed, the effect of the old age pension is in every respect to rivet the chains of exploitation all the more firmly on their victim. Hoodwinked by the specious paternalistic appearance of the thing, fearing to revolt against his capitalist masters lest he lose thereby the pennies of pension which he has been robbed to provide, the cheated worker may be counted upon, and is counted on, by the capitalist, to become all the more docile a producer of values which he can never enjoy.

When Kaiser Wilhelm I. of Germany sent his message to the Reichstag of 1881 first advocating the establishment of the pension, this very thing was what he aimed at. It was, in fact, an open secret in court circles, that the whole object of the pension was to conciliate the discontented proletariaat. This object, in spite of glowing and inspired declarations to the contrary, has not been accomplished to anything like the extent the movers anticipated. The Socialist movement of Germany has not been thrown on the rocks by Wilhelm I.'s pension scheme. Nor will it in England or America, if the capitalists of these countries attempt the trick.

The San Francisco Union, a Republican paper, in opposition to a local campaign against free speech of Socialists, advocates free speech as a "safety valve against that which is worse than a flow of language." It is a happy circumstance that they take that view of it. The truth is that while suppression might result in more immediate disturbances, free speech is a great advantage in the development of the successful revolution.

"Labor threatens to go Democratic," says the capitalist press, in commenting upon the disappointment of the printers in Washington in their attempt to secure the removal of public printer Stillings. But Labor won't throw its whole strength into the balance on account of a few printers at Washington. When Labor learns to use its political power, it will employ that power to accomplish the purposes of all the workers at once instead of squandering that power on account of a few.

A RANK INJUSTICE

An Attempt to Stamp Out A Revolutionary Paper, And How It Failed.

[From the Nome Industrial Worker]

The recent attempt to boycott the Nome Industrial Worker will cause every reasonable person to stop and think. Just analyze the situation without prejudice and what do you find. Three newspapers are published in Nome, two dailies and one weekly, the latter by and for organized labor, while the other two are published by and for capital interests. These two dailies occupied the field first and naturally objected to a third paper, since past experience has shown that only two up-to-date papers can exist in Nome with any degree of success.

The Nome Union of the Western Federation of Miners decided some time ago to publish its own paper in the interest of the laboring class in Alaska. The Nome Nugget offered to sell the Union a typesetting machine considered practically useless, together with other printing paraphernalia. The union said, "Will you agree to do the press work of the Nome Industrial Worker at so much each issue until we can secure a press of our own from the states if we buy this machine and printing paraphernalia?" "Certainly," they said, and accordingly the agreement was duly drawn and signed by both parties.

The Worker met with success in securing a large subscription list and sold a large amount of advertising space in a short time. Ah! A real live competitor in the field. Something must be done to defeat it, or at least to make its path as rough and thorny as possible. What to do to accomplish this was the question of paramount importance. Dark and mysterious counsel was soon at hand, for the evil genius whispered, "Scab them, boycott, vilify." "How can this be done," they cry with eager delight. "By our servile Typographical Union," whispered again the genius of dark counsel.

A committee of the above named typographical union waited upon the editor of The Worker and claimed this paper was unfair because it was not paying union wages. The committee was promptly informed that the union scale of wages was being paid, that the books were open to inspection, and that if the committee had any grievances they must present them to the directors elected by the Miners Union to have full charge and supervision of the publication of The Worker. They never carried their fancied grievances to headquarters as they should, but simply went out upon the street and to their "bosses" and cried "scab, scab!" Like the dignitaries of old the boss sheets came out and cried "crucify, crucify!" with just as much evidence and reason as they.

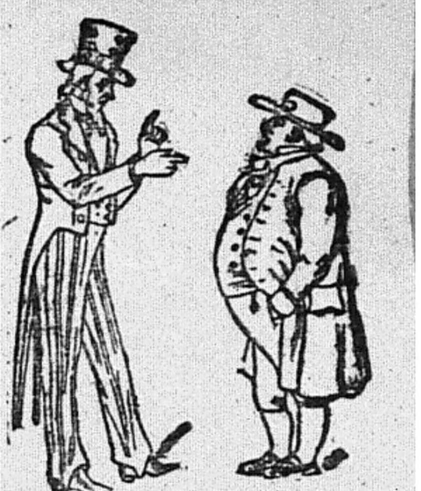
How can a paper published by the Western Federation of Miners paying a union scale of wages be called a "scab paper," "rat sheet," and that sort of rot? Is it not a fact that The Worker is the only real union paper in the city and in all Alaska? For such a paper to be called a "scab" by an alleged typographical union, which consists of about a dozen men, who use their union as a job trust for favorites, is ridiculous in the extreme.

Press day came. We had our forms made up and sent to the Nugget office in accordance with our contract for printing. They were received without a protest or intimation of refusal to print the same. The editor of The Worker waited for some time for the proof sheets and finally went over to the Nugget office and asked how soon they would be ready. "The union refuses to print a scab paper," replied the general manager with evident embarassment. The Miners Union committee having charge of the publication of The Worker went to the Nugget office and asked that we be permitted to send our printers over to do the press work after their staff had quit their day's work.

This would give the Nugget a chance to fulfill their contract. But they refused even this. In short, they said in effect: "We will not print The Worker under any circumstances, and we expect to and will break our contract with you without a blush."

The Worker being without a press or necessary paper was strictly up against it. As luck would have it our new job press had just arrived. We said, "The Worker shall be published even if we must print it on wall paper on our job press." The Gold Digger had the courtesy to furnish the necessary paper, and with the Nome Industrial Worker staff working day and night assisted by several enthusiastic miners, the paper

(Continued on page 5)



UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONATHAN.

BROTHER JONATHAN—I know so many good-hearted men and women among the Socialists that, for their own sakes, I hope they will never live to see the victory of the party. That day must be a very sad day for them. They would find out how they miscalculated things; it would break their hearts.

UNCLE SAM—For instance?

B. J.—For instance, they overlook the scabs. Now, one little question punctures your Co-operative Commonwealth, so-called. What will you do with the scab, seeing there is so many of him?

U. S.—What—WE would do—with the SCAB?

B. J.—Yes; what would you do with him?

U. S.—Do you know what a scab is?

B. J.—'Course I do.

U. S.—A scab is a man who either has no work or very poor work, and is willing to take the place that another strikes against because that job, bad as it may be, is better than what he now has.

B. J.—I'll accept that definition. It suits me exactly. What are you going to do with him in your Co-operative Commonwealth, so-called?

U. S.—If you accept the definition you must accept all that flows from it.

B. J.—So I do.

U. S.—Then you must accept the conclusion that there is to-day virtually a condition of famine for many in the country.

B. J.—I'll grant that. There is not enough for all; if you fill some starving mouths you must take away from others and—

U. S.—You think there is not enough wealth for all—

B. J.—Just so.

U. S.—Do you think so from the presence of the scab, who being ready to take a poor job, shows he is starving?

B. J.—Now you got it.

U. S.—And you conclude that, being so, somebody MUST starve?

B. J.—Correct.

U. S.—Did you ever read about that $2,000,000 outfit that old Leiter, of Chicago, bestowed on his daughter, the Vice-Reine of India, Lady Curzon?

B. J.—No! did he?

U. S.—Yes; besides, her dower was about $5,000,000.

B. J.—You don't say!

U. S.—And you evidently don't know that we of America are supporting about 200 other precious heiresses in royal style abroad?

B. J.—That's news to me.

U. S. —Is it also news to you that our Astors in America give $200,000 balls? That our Pierreponts spend in luxuries several millions a year, and so forth?

B. J. (greatly surprised)—You make my head swim!

U. S.—Now, do you imagine that all these precious loafers would starve if 90 per cent. of this wealth that Labor, and not they, produced were turned to the mouths now starving?

B. J. (recovering from his surprise)—No; they would not starve. But that doesn't alter the case. What would you do with these starvelings in your Co-operative Commonwealth, so-called?

U. S.—Well, to tell you what we would do with the scab in our "Co-operative Commonwealth, so-called," I shall first tell you something else that will also be brand new to you. What we Socialists are really after is not so much the wealth these capitalists consume, but the machinery of production that they have robbed society of. That machinery of production (we call it "capital") is capable of producing an abundance for all. It does not do that to-day, because the robber class of capitalists don't find their account in allowing it to do so. Stripped from the private ownership that prevents machinery from being as productive as it can, and no longer needing the hordes of unproductive hirelings that capitalism breeds, no one need starve. He who will work will have the enjoyment of the abundance he produces. Where will the "scab" be then? In our "Co-operative Commonwealth, so-called," there will be left only the word "scab" as a reminder of the dirty social system that we shall have overthrown.

CORRESPONDENCE

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name will attach such name to their communications, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

FROM AN ACTIVE MEMBER.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I inclose money order for two Weekly People subs. I look after the German organ, got four subs for it this morning, besides the two subs I send you. There is no reason why the circulation of our paper should not be doubled, except that the comrades don't go at it. Let each Section buy copies for distribution and let the comrades muster up a little courage, go from house to house and they can get new readers.

A. Burkhardt.

Indianapolis, Ind., September 22.

CONDITION IN PORTO RICO.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Inclosed please find postal note for 25c. for renewal of my subscription for another six months, dating from the 30th of this month.

I have been trying to procure a few subscribers for the Weekly, but have signally failed.

The people here, the great mass of whom are Negroes and half-breeds, are very illiterate and have not the slightest idea of their interests; they are virtually slaves of the sugar planters.

The next generation will, no doubt, be more intelligent, as the public schools are well attended and the English language is taught in all of them, mostly by American teachers.

Fraternally, S. T.

Arroyo, Porto Rico, September 16.

THE SITUATION ON THE PRESS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—In view of the recent decision of the membership of the S. L. P. to increase the price of the Weekly People, and possibly of the Daily, the following facts are important, going to prove just what it means to issue a newspaper to-day. John Norris, the publisher of the New York Times and an authority on newspaper publications, in a talk a few days ago before a local publishers' association, said:

"There are over 23,000 newspapers in the United States and yet there is no branch of business in regard to which such dense ignorance prevails as to the cost and profit of production. After having made an exhaustive investigation into the subject, my brief, I believe, merits your earnest consideration as newspaper publishers.

"Right now let me say that in my opinion there is impending over the daily newspaper press of New York the most serious menace that ever confronted it. An additional burden of $3,000,000 a year in the expense account of sixteen daily newspapers constitutes the menace to which I call attention. This $3,000,000 a year of added expense includes $2,160,000 for white paper, $600,000 additional for compositors, $200,000 additional for stereotypers, and $100,000 additional for other labor. I believe, with my knowledge of the business, that no more than four papers out of sixteen which I have in mind could make both ends meet upon such terms.

"The cost to the local papers on account of organized labor is $1,500,000 a year; that is to say, that is the additional cost of a closed shop over an open one. I am not antagonizing the closed shop, the principle of which we must accept, but how long, I inquire, can the newspapers meet these additional charges upon them? We are, in my humble opinion, approaching that limit where our necessities may force us to stop.

"Ninety per cent of all newspaper circulation in New York ctiy is on the one-cent basis. The sale of advertising space is also on a declining rate. Since 1895 the earning power per column of most of the New York papers has been reduced. A powerful combination of dry goods merchants has operated to reduce the line charge. This dry goods combination stayed out of the 'World' for seven months, boycotted the 'Sun' at the time of its labor troubles, and has been out of the 'Times' for about four years. When the 'World' reduced the price of its paper from two cents to one cent, it gained 90,000 circulation in three weeks, but gave up $1,000 a day, $312,000 a year in revenue, and added about $500 a day to its expenses. That meant a loss of $450,000 a year in gross revenue."

Norris pointed out the fact that the "Times" is prospering, but stated further that owing to labor troubles when the building was in course of erection, the profit on its operation would not pay for the additional cost on its new structure for a long period.

"These labor quarrels cost the 'Times' about $538,000 on the cost of construction," he said. "The "Herald" is a three-cent paper and can afford many extravagances and submit to many exactions but there are extremes beyond which one-cent papers cannot go. These demands, I am convinced, will put up some newspaper shutters in New York city in the very near future. Take the 'World'—I understand it now pays out $2,500,000 a year for labor. This is at the rate of $50,000 a week, and the remarkable fact is stated that there are over 1,000 men now on its pay roll who receive over $1,500 a year. The newsdealers make a profit of $1,500,000 every year from its sale. The smallest share I figure out goes to the newspaper capital.

"My opinion is that the daily newspaper business is the most precarious venture that can be devised. The most highly prosperous in the city spends more than eighty per cent. of its revenue in its operating expenses, while most of the papers continue to show growing deficits. The newspaper percentage of profits is less than that of any other manufacturing enterprise. For every $1,000 of increased business gained by at least one paper more than $1,000 has been paid out to get it. In a period of ten years the New York World's expenses increased forty per cent., and its earning power decreased fully as much.

"Such facts are staggering. Unless conditions change they point to very important changes in the character of the newspaper press. The liberty of the press at all times is, in my opinion, one of the safeguards of our civilization. Independence is best maintained by the operation of newspapers for profit. Joseph Pulitzer, when he learned the cost of cutting down the price of his paper from two cents to one cent, declared, 'We prefer power to profit.' To-day a newspaper must either be conducted for profit or else it becomes dependent upon some rich man like Pulitzer, who is willing to conduct it for the power it gives him, or else upon some rich man like Hearst for the political opportunity which it affords, or else the newspaper must be subsidized by the great corporations like the Standard Oil Company, and become, not the independent organ of public opinion, but the subsidized organ of corporation interest. This, gentlemen, is the greater menace."

Claudius.

Jamaica, L. I., September 11.

MISUSE OF RAILROAD TEACHES THAT WORKERS MUST GAIN CONTROL.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The working class has been handed another lemon, and doped once again with that ancient capitalist subterfuge, viz., brotherly love between master and slave.

Within the past fortnight the Long Island Railroad Company laid off 1200 of its wage slaves. Evidently the management got orders to reduce expenses, so the corporation could show more profits, and thereby catch verdant suckers to buy its stocks. Furthermore, the company is contemplating extensive alterations throughout its system in the near future, which will necessitate the outlay of millions of dollars. Therefore, wages had to be reduced and easy marks fleeced. However, the worst feature is that those 1200 servile wage slaves got laid off without even a hint or a suspicion of a warning, and, just think of it, some of these men were organized men with large families to support.

Right-thinking people wonder how much longer the working class will tolerate such tactics on the part of their capitalist masters.

Of course, wise as is this corporation, it reserved an excuse for the wholesale slaughter of said poor and unfortunate innocents—it simply says: "Our summer traffic is over and it does not pay us to run trains unless large profits ensue."

But the commuters, especially those who bought property along the line of said railroad, tell a different story, and are sending up a terrific howl. They claim the taking off of so many trains prevents them from making the necessary time to and from their jobs and places of business—which likewise reduces the value of the property.

But wage slaves were not laid off in the traffic department alone. They were laid off in the construction department as well. Nevertheless, the whole affair affects the working class and proves to the workers of all industries that they must quit their craft unions which are controlled by their capitalist masters and join the union of their class, namely, the Industrial Workers of the World, and likewise support the only political party of the working class, namely, the Socialist Labor Party.

Yours for the success of both,

John Henry.

Jamaica, N. Y., September 20.

THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST CONGRESS

NOTES AND COMMENTS BY FRANK BOHN, DELEGATE OF THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

The International Socialist and Labor Congress was valuable to the Cause, first, as a powerful demonstration of the solidarity of the revolutionary forces; second, as a school in which nearly nine hundred delegates learned to know one another, and the World Movement; third, as a legislative body, which while incapable of passing binding laws for the national sections, still expressed the will of the Movement and laid out lines of its normal development. Through no other means could any large number of comrades get an idea of what the movement is and what its main tendencies are. There were 300 delegates from Germany, 120 from England, perhaps fifty or sixty each from Austria and Russia, forty from France, twenty-one from the United States, South Africa and Australia had one each. In the midst of such a gathering one felt indeed as though he were a citizen of the World.

The first impression of the personnel of the delegation was disappointing. As Helsewood aptly put it, "I also expected to find at this Congress more of the members of the wage-earning class than are here, instead I find a great number of intellectuals, including lords, authors, parliamentarians, and even lawyers who have in America issued injunctions against the workers for daring to strike against the master class. I hope that at the next congress the real workers will be here in greater numbers, instead of their agents, who do not understand the workers' wants or how to emancipate them." The voice of the down-trodden in Europe has still the academic tone. No such body of working people as have developed in the S. L. P. and I. W. W., who attend conventions, write articles, make propaganda speeches, has developed in Europe. However, after spending a week at the Congress, I was forced to admit that the average European lawyer, teacher or artist in the Movement is quite unlike the same individual in America. That an American university professor should take the same revolutionary position as that held by Robert Michels and keep his lectureship, is inconceivable. And then, in Europe, the labor fakir, as we know him, has not yet been produced, and muddle-headed clericals do not find their way into the organization. Imagine then, a gathering where there are many lawyers, but no Steadmans; labor leaders, by no Max Hayes; college professors, but none who have taken up Socialism as a business. While regretting that wage-workers bore so small a share in the proceedings, I came away with only the profoundest respect for the men and women I had met. They seem to be influenced by a deep sense of the meaning and dignity of the Class Struggle.

It was the work of the 1904 Congress at Amsterdam to put an end to "revisionism." It rescued the political movement and established it once more on the basis of the class struggle.

The forces of the ensuing three years had prepared an even greater work for the International Congress. The first volume of the published reports of the affiliated Parties to the Congress, contains the following significant statement in the preface:

"The fact cannot be disputed,——that the development of the labor unions is, for the working class, as important a fact as the conquest of the political powers.

"There was a time, in certain countries, when political Socialism was everything, and the economic organization was nothing, or nearly nothing.

"To-day the labor unions appear, on the contrary, as an essential factor in the struggle against capitalism, ——. This is, without doubt, the most important phenomenon which has been produced in the Socialist world, since the Amsterdam Congress. The International is not only a federation of parties. It is becoming, more and more, a grouping of all the working class forces, political and economic, having for their object the liberation of labor and the expropriation of capital."

The great debate, itself, regardless of the wording of any resolution, was a victory for the principles of the Socialist Labor Party and the Industrial Workers of the World. It made "neutrality" impossible. Every delegation in the Congress was forced to take a stand. And once started, we industrialists knew that victory would follow victory and that the discussion would not cease until the "burning question" was forever answered. But all of us asked ourselves and one another "How far is the present Congress prepared to go?" and, "Will a single non-American delegate endorse our position?"

An account of the battle in the Trades Union section has already been published in The People. It is perhaps needless to say that the little vanguard of 18½ votes were proud to defend the resolution, the merits of which will be better known and which will receive more votes at the next Congress.

Meanwhile the resolution which passed is not to be sneezed at. For instance, the opening sentence—"To enfranchise the proletariat completely from bonds of INTELLECTUAL, POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC SERFDOM, THE POLITICAL AND THE ECONOMIC STRUGGLE ARE ALIKE NECESSARY." This reads marvelously like an extract from the I. W. W. preamble. And if we add to this two other paragraphs it is hard to discern where the A. F. of L. Socialist will land if he agrees to accept them.

(1) "THE UNIONS WILL NOT FULLY PERFORM THEIR DUTY IN THE STRUGGLE FOR THE EMANCIPATION OF THE WORKERS, UNLESS A THOROUGH SOCIALIST SPIRIT INSPIRE THEIR POLICY."

(2) ——This resolution, of course, lacked the kernel which gave character to ours—a statement of the great principle that the industrial union must supercede the political state. But it was as much—more, perhaps, than any of us anticipated from the Congress, so many members of which came from countries where the capitalist system and hence the union movement, is so undeveloped. The resolution adopted, places the International Movement, political and economic, on the ground which the S. L. P. and S. T. and A. L. occupied five years ago. That's going some."

A RANK INJUSTICE.

(Continued from page 4)

came out only a few hours late in a sixteen page magazine form.

This little experience reminds us of a story told by a Chicago lawyer a few days ago. A young law student was being examined for admission to the bar. The examining board consisted of a few legal lights, and the first question asked the young man by one of them was this: "Young man, do you know what a contract is?" "Yes, sir," he answered. Then the old gray headed limb of the law turned to the other members of the board and said: "Gentlemen, let us admit him without further examination. He knows more than all of us put together."

The Nugget, like that examining board, evidently does not know what a contract is. It may be explained by the fact that a great legal light is shedding its midday splendor over the Nugget and its uncertain destiny.

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Socialistische Arbeiter Zeitung (German Weekly), 310 Champlain ave., Cleveland, O., per year 1.00
Nepakarat (Hungarian Semi-weekly), 28 City Hall Place, N. Y., per year 2.00
Ragione Nuova (Italian Monthly), 206 Atwells ave., Providence, R. I., per year .... .25

He who comes in contact with workingmen reading either of these languages should not fail to call attention to these papers and endeavor to secure subscriptions. Sample copies will be sent upon request. Address each paper as per address given above, and not as often the case to the Labor News.

Frank Bohn, National Secretary.
28 City Hall Place, New York.

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ACHIEVING SUCCESS

Good Agitational Meetings in Philadelphia Result in Recruiting New Members.

Philadelphia, September 23.—Frank Young has been holding some successful meetings in this city. The first was on Saturday night, September 14, at 40th street and Lancaster avenue. The Salvation Army had already preempted the corner when we got there, but we waited patiently til lthe singing and playing was through and then Young started in. The praying was soon succeeded by swearing, for when Young began to show up the treachery of the Pennsylvania Railroad corporation, a neatly dressed individual, evidently a lawyer or clerk who imagined he was of the elect, broke out into curses—he fairly frothed with rage. The crowd shouted with delight as Young proceeded coolly to flay him; the more violent and abusive he became the cooler and deadlier became the logic of the speaker, until finally the interrupter fairly tore through the crowd and fled. It was an inspiring sight to see the representative and champion of the "best corporation in the country," as he called the Pennsylvania Railroad, take to his heels. A number of pamphlets were sold and many in the crowd asked question and expressed great interest. There is a strong S. L. P. sentiment here.

Sunday night's meeting was at the north plaza of the City Hall. The S. P. held a meeting in the vicinity, which was unfortunate for both parties, as the speakers could be heard from both meetings. Some boys from the S. P. meeting came over and tried to start a discussion displaying, as is in usual in such cases, an ignorance that was only equalled by their presumption. One S. P. youth, in particular, Frank Young cross-examined to the confusion of the young man, as he soon got mixed up in a mass of contradictions. The older and more sophisticated members of the S. P. acted with great consideration and tact. After the S. P. meeting was ended the crowd gathered around the S. L. P. platform and discussed Socialism till past midnight.

Another successful meeting was held at the corner of Lancaster avenue and 40th street Saturday night, the 21st. The meeting was opened by Thomas Flynn, who, after a few preliminary remarks introduced Young. Young addressed the large audience for over two hours and held their attention throughout. The listeners were very much interested, evidently, for they frequently interjected exclamations of approval. Indeed, the remarks of assent at times became so numerous as to become embarassing. Often a speaker is interrupted and discouraged by the disapproval of his audience but much more rarely does it happen that he is troubled by their approval. Young, however, overcame the difficulty very well, and we had the satisfaction of knowing that what he had said was heartily endorsed by those who heard him.

We will hold another meeting at Lancaster avenue and 40th street next Saturday night and at the East Plaza City Hall next Sunday night.

We have reorganized a mixed local of the I. W. W., and the brass workers at East Philadelphia have also organized a local and applied for a charter.

We have gotten a number of new men into the I. W. W. and also into the S. L. P.

Many friends are inquiring when Miss Flynn is coming back.

Fraternally yours,
Secretary.

"The day will come," wrote Macaulay, the English historian, in 1857, "when in the State of New York a multitude of people, none of whom have had more than half a breakfast, or expect to have more than half a dinner, will choose a legislature. Is it possible to doubt what sort of legislature will be chosen? On one side is a statesman, preaching patience, respect for vested rights, strict observance of public faith. On the other is a demagogue, ranting about the tyranny of capitalists and usurers, and asking why anybody should be permitted to drink champagne, and to ride in a carriage when thousands of honest folks are in want of necessaries. Which of the two candidates is likely to be preferred by a workingman who hears his children cry for more bread?

"Either some Caesar or Napoleon will seize the reins of government with a strong hand, or your republic will be as fearfully plundered and laid waste by the barbarians in the twentieth century, as the Roman Empire was in the fifth; with this difference, that the Huns and Vandals, who ravaged the Roman Empire, came from without, and that your Huns and Vandals will have been engendered within your own country and by your own institutions."

Once it saw that its ravaging rule was certain of destruction, the capitalist class would very well like to have such a social catastrophe occur, rather than an orderly re-assumption of industrial power by the expropriated working class. Fishing in troubled waters is profitable, and the foundation for a new career of exploitation might be laid during the storm. It rests with the S. L. P. and the I. W. W., by their self-imposed discipline and their constructive education, to prevent any such outcome of the proletarian uprising.

LETTER-BOX

OFF-HAND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

NO QUESTIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED THAT COME IN ANONYMOUS LETTERS. ALL LETTERS MUST CARRY A BONA FIDE SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS.

F. C., NEW YORK, N. Y.—Ricardo entered the House of Commons in 1819, as a member for Port Arlington.

J. H., LEOMINSTER, MASS.—The employes of the Coronet Worsted Company of Mapleville, R. I., were organized in the I. W. W. They were on strike ten weeks without suffering a break in their ranks. The company was finally forced to a settlement highly satisfactory to the strikers.

J. S., YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO—The People published the letters received from Youngstown as to the Labor Day demonstration intended to be held there. Labor Day drew near, and your local no doubt became aware that its intended demonstration could not be held, but you furnished The People with no information of that fact. As a consequence The People has received some very severe criticism from men who traveled to Youngstown to attend the demonstration which had been so extravagantly announced, and which you failed to call off when you found you could not carry out the program. There is no doubt as to the sincerity and good intentions of any one, but the labor movement is very severe—it demands not only hard work and sincerity but also a high degree of responsibility in its workers. Correspondents to The People must cultivate the habit of giving facts, no exaggerations.

T. W., JAMAICA, L. I.—The Iron Moulders' Union is full of the corruption typical of craft organizations. As examples of their conduct witness: 1. In 1903, when the machinists went on strike against the General Electric Company, Local 120 of the Iron Moulders, together with several other crafts, went out in sympathy. But President Martin Fox of the I. M. U. immediately dispatched second vice-president "Mike" Keough to help drive the strikers back to scab on the machinists.

2. In the same year 1903, the laborers employed by the Rennselaer Valve Company of Cohoes, N. Y., went on strike; and local 108 of the Iron Moulders' Union walked out to assist the laborers. This time third vice-president John P. Frey was sent to force the moulders back in compliance with their "contract" that had been made for them. A settlement was reached, however, so soon that Frey arrived too late to do any immediate damage, but the May issue of the Iron Moulders' Journal commented on the affair as follows: "Fortunately, he (Frey) learned shortly after his arrival that the laborers had adjusted their trouble by agreeing to return at the former rate, but while in the city he *took opportunity of enlightening some of* 108's *members* on the suicidal effects of sympathetic strikes and the *absolute necessity of living up to all agreements* entered into with the foundry men, and impressed upon them the further fact that the *organization would not tolerate the violation of its constitution.*"

3. The Iron Moulders' officials made an "agreement" for the rank and file who were employed by Russell & Erwin, New Britain, Conn. The agreement provided for a raise in the wages of the piecework men, and the recognition of the union. The company deliberately violated the terms of this agreement by reducing instead of raising prices. But in characteristic pure and simple "sacred contract" fashion, the officers of the Iron Moulders, since it was the employer who was violating the contract, took no action to compel the R. & E. Company to comply with their agreement.

4. During the recent I. W. W. strike in Schenectady in the General Electric, the I. M. U. has played a scabby role throughout. First, they scabbed upon the strikers. Second, they allowed the Company to discriminate against and discharge the stalwarts within their own ranks. Third, when the rank and file walked out for the reinstatement of 43 men who had been discriminated against, Vice-President Keough immediately appeared on the scene and made for them a "contract" for a year, not providing reinstatement, but providing the bribe of an increase of 25 cents per day for some of the men, and even those were afterwards "laid off" and their work done by cheaper men, after they had served the purpose of the company—all of which has been countenanced by the Iron Moulders' officers.

G. P., TAUNTON, MASS.—The main differences between the S. L. P. and the S. P. are: First, that the S. L. P. has set itself to the task of organizing the workers for the revolution, i. e., it has applied its energies to tearing down the barriers of craft unionism which keep the working class divided, and teaching and training the workers in the principles of organization on the basis of industrial solidarity with the purpose of taking possession of the means of production and distribution. Second, the S. L. P. is teaching and training the workers to organize a political party to voice at the ballot box the demands of all citizens who hold to the Socialist principle that the capitalists must surrender industrial authority to the organized workers.

In contrast to this position of the S. L. P., the S. P. does not realize that the workers must be organized into an industrial union to take control of industry, such union to form the structural basis for the Socialist Republic. The S. P. has some vague notion that casting a majority of votes for the S. P. ticket will emancipate the working class—what their leaders feel sure about, meanwhile, is that if they can get themselves elected to office, at least they individually will have become emancipated.

F. C. R., NEW YORK, N. Y.; C. H., ST. PAUL, MINN.; E. J., NEW ORLEANS, LA.—Matter received.

"The People"

Official Organ of and Owned by the AUSTRALIAN SOCIALIST LEAGUE and SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

A Weekly Paper published for the purpose of spreading Socialist Principles and organizing Socialist Thought. Its mission is to educate and prepare the working class for the approaching day of their emancipation from wage-slavery; to point the way to class-conscious organization for economic and political action that the days of capitalist bondage might be quickened unto the dead things of the past.

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61 George Street West, SYDNEY.
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AUSTRALIA.

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The Weekly People
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THE WEEKLY PEOPLE.
P. O. Box 1576 New York.

OFFICIAL

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
Frank Bohn, National Secretary, 28 City Hall Place.

CANADIAN S. L. P.
National Secretary, W. D. Forbes, 412 Wellington Road, London, Ont.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.
(The Party's literary agency.)
28 City Hall Place, N. Y. City.

Notice—For technical reasons no party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesday, 10 p. m.

MEMBERS OF THE N. E. C.

Olive M. Johnson, 2313 Mitchell St., Fruitvale, Cal.
Joseph Marek, 17 Auburn St. New Haven, Conn.
C. A. Jenning, 1225a Missouri Ave., E. St. Louis, Ill.
Joseph Matz, 1226 Windsor St., Indianapolis, Ind.
J. H. Arnold, 3814 Bank St., Louisville, Ky.
Arthur E. Reimer, 401 E. 7th St., So. Boston, Mass.
Herman Ritcher, P. O., Hamtramk, Mich.
William Foy, 65 Twelfth St., No., Minneapolis, Minn.
O. M. Howard, 1604 Holmes St., Kansas City, Mo.
Julius Eck, 420 Hudson St., Hoboken, N. J.
Peter Jacobson, 26 Main St., Yonkers, N. Y.
John Kircher, 2087—100th St., W. W., Cleveland, O.
D. E. Gilchrist, 48 Washington Ave., S. S., Pittsburg, Pa.
A. S. Dowler, El Paso, Tex.
Steve Brearcliff, Box 1040, Seattle, Wash.
Frank R. Wilke, 1245 Island Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.
J. E. Schmidt, Crewe, Va.

The above is a complete list of the members of the N. E. C. at this date, September 24, 1907, published for information of the Party.

Frank Bohn,
National Secretary.

NATIONAL AGITATION FUND.

The sale of the royal copper, silver, and Tiffany glass ink well, the gift of James T. Hunter to the National Agitation Fund, is now about to be conducted. All returns should be made to the office of the National Secretary, 28 City Hall Place.

Frank Bohn.

PA. S. E. C.

The S. E. C. of Pennsylvania met September 22, at 2109 Sarah street with Kephart in chair.

Present: Weber, McConnell, Gray, Kephart, Clark, and Rupp. Absent: Male, Layton, Herrington, Clever, Drugmand, Thomas, and Markley.

Minutes of previous meeting were read and approved.

Communications: From J. C. Butterworth of N. J., matter pertaining to state organizer. From Labor News Co. receipt for $25 donation to Party Press Fund. From Paul Augustine, two, enclosing letter received by him from section Erie for information on state party matters, and an appeal to sections for support of the operating fund. From section Allentown, two, inclosing the nominations for seat of S. E. C. and state officers, also order for dues and assessment stamps, and donation to state agitation fund. From section Philadelphia, two, matter pertaining to party affairs, and nominations for seat of S. E. C. and state officers. From D. T. Lentz, declining to accept the nomination for the office of state secretary for the ensuing term.

On motion the communications were received, acted upon and filed.

On motion the secretary was instructed to secure state nomination papers for the coming state election, and forward same to all sections and members at large.

On motion the secretary was instructed to forward the sense of the appeal for support to the operating fund to all sections and members at large.

Motion was made that secretary be instructed to write to Miss Elizabeth Flynn, in care of W. E. Trautman for information pertaining to her terms and probable dates to lecture in Pittsburg. Motion lost.

On motion, the nominations for seat of S. E. C. and state officers were held over until next meeting, and that organizer of Allegheny County section be instructed to issue a call for nominations for the same, and have the result returned to the S. E. C. at their next meeting.

On motion the secretary was instructed to forward a copy of our state constitution to all sections and members at large.

On motion a warrant was drawn for $55.75 to cover expense for months of July and August, 1907.

On motion the matter of secretary Lentz declining to accept the nomination for the office of state secretary for the ensuing term, was laid on the table.

Financial report: Receipts, section Allentown, due stamps, $6, donation to state agitation $5, and section Allegheny County, due stamps, $8.55; total, $19.55.

Expenditures: Due stamps, $14, postage and supplies, 85c.; total, $14.85.

Total receipts, 19.55, total expenditures, $14.85: balance, $4.70; previous balance, $221.61: cash on hand $226.31. In agitation fund, $194.85, mileage fund, $7.05, general fund, $24.91.

Meeting adjourned.

David T. Lentz,
Secretary.

MASSACHUSETTS S. E. C.

Regular meeting of the above committee was held on Wednesday, September 25, at 8 p. m., Frank Bohmbach in chair.

Minutes of the previous meeting were approved as read.

Communications: From Section Holyoke, forwarding $6 for due stamps; filed. From Section Lynn, requesting a speaker for Sept. 19. Secretary stated that on account of being out of town he was unable to procure a speaker; filed. From National Secretary, requesting returns on Stuttgart Congress stamps. Moved that the secretary be instructed to send $10 on account; carried. From Labor News Co., sending proof of State leaflet; filed. From Section Pittsfield, stating their inability to participate in the city elections; filed. From Section Worcester, requesting a speaker for Sunday, Sept. 29; referred to agitation committee. From N. E. C. sub-Committee, calling for funds from the operating fund, and subscriptions to the Party press. Owing to Section's having received a copy of the appeal, no action was taken. From Section Fall River, sending in the following donations on subscription list No. 17: A. Barnes, 50c.; Friend, $1; George P. Rigby, $1; James Flekher, 50c.; F. J. Oatley, 50c.; Friend, $1; Chas. Graham, 50c. Total, $5.

Agitation Committee reported having ordered 50,000 of the State leaflet from Labor News Co. Report accepted.

Moved that the Agitation Committee make arrangements with speakers to hold meetings wherever possible in the State; carried.

Adjourned on motion.

F. Houtenbrink, Secretary.

N. Y. S. E. C.

Meeting of the N. Y. S. E. C. was held on Friday, September 27, at headquarters, 28 City Hall place. Comrade Lechner in the chair. Following members were present, Moren, Ebert, and Olpp. Absent, with excuse, Walsh; without, Kuhn and Augustine.

Minutes of previous meeting dispensed with.

Committee from Scandinavian section present requested the floor. Motion granted. The committee stated that the section had voted to disband, recommending that the members join the respective Assembly Districts and asking as to disposition of property. Motion that request be granted in reference to library, and excepting official records and documents.

Correspondence Bureau reports a request from Jamestown as to Miss Flynn speaking, answering that due to dates in Pennsylvania cannot fill same; also notified Organizer Carroll to go to Buffalo, which section has agreed to pay part of expenses.

Motion to approve of action of Secretary of Correspondence Bureau was adopted.

Communication from National Secretary requesting a settlement for Assessment Stamps; referred to Financial Secretary; also communication giving a statement of plant and requesting work on part of members, from manager of Daily People, was referred to membership.

Financial reports of Scandinavian section and Monroe County were received.

Motion to adjourn carried.

Fred A. Olpp, Secretary.

ST. LOUIS, MO., NOTICE.

All readers of the Daily and Weekly People, and S. L. P. sympathizers are requested to attend a Mass Meeting to be held at Grunz's Hall, 1500 So. 3rd street, SATURDAY evening, October 5th, at 8 p. m. sharp.

The following are the speakers of the evening: Joseph Schielder in English, C. F. Meir in German, and Carl Wiesz in Hungarian. Committee.

ALLEGHENY CO., ATTENTION.

Miss Elizabeth Flynn of New York will deliver an address on "Socialism and Unionism" in Central Turner Hall, Pittsburg, Pa., on SUNDAY, October 6th, at 2:30 P. M.

All working men and women will have the opportunity of their life to hear the girl orator who has drawn such large audiences in other cities.

Admission free.

SECTION ALLEGHENY CO., NOTICE

A mass meeting of members of Section Allegheny Co., S. L. P., will be held at 2109 Sarah St., S. S., on SUNDAY, October 13, at 2 p. m. Every member is urgently requested to attend.

CHILDREN'S HOUR

Dear Little Comrades:—

One day, about one hundred and thirty-one years ago, in the City of Brotherly Love, there was great excitement. Then the sound of the old bell of the hall where the Continental Congress was meeting, rang out clear and strong announcing to the people, not only of Philadelphia, but to all the world, that Freedom was born into the new continent. There was great rejoicing, to all save those who profited by keeping the Colonies enslaved. Men like Washington, Franklin, Patrick Henry, Jefferson, were ready, and did offer their lives for what? A principle.

That principle, dear children, was that in these thirteen colonies, no man should enjoy any greater privileges than another, as far as outside treatment was concerned.

They so feared that this right of equality would be lost or destroyed in some way that they made it a law that no king shall ever rule the United States. And in order to keep the President from becoming connected in any way with the kings of any European country they framed a clause that no officer of the United States should accept any present, emolument, offices, or title, or anything which might keep him under obligations to those people, or lead him to consider himself better than any one of his own people.

Then in 1862 the job was completed when the negro was given rights the same as those enjoyed by white people.

The Americans were very proud of their country then, and they had a right to be.

Ever since that time the song of "Freedom" has been kept very sacred.

Along comes a Socialist. He says something about "classes" in this country. He says that there, too, the "rich" or "capitalist class" is the "privileged" class. He also says that capitalism and the power of money is making the high officials of the country, such as the senators, congressmen, or president, consider the working class or wage-slaves or even the middle class as far inferior to themselves.

At this the so-called "American patriot," blinded by his jingoism, gets furious. He calls the Socialist a traitor.

Here is just one little incident taken from the capitalist papers.

On a recent trip from the West, the president's daughter and her Congressman husband, Mr. and Mrs. Longworth, found themselves without a drawing room. Immediately some wage-slave porter, wishing by his extreme politeness to win favor in the eyes of three would-be kings, discovers the drawing room already occupied by two wealthy Russians who had paid for its use.

To show these men, I presume, that distance does not take from despotism, whether it may come from actual kings or their closely related kind, money-powered-royalty, these travellers were asked to vacate the drawing room. This they refused to do, protesting that they had paid for it and were entitled to its use. Then the wage slave porter put in the plea that Mr. and Mrs. L. were obliged to sit in the ordinary Pullman. "Why, even now poor Mrs. Longworth was standing waiting in the aisle." That was too bad, and so with much protesting the two Russians gave up their drawing room, and the lady who received all the presents and honors all over the world, which her father as president of the United States did not dare to receive, again was shown that so long as capitalism reigns there will be a privileged few and an enslaved wage-class, the many.

Let us, dear children, not be blinded by names and colors. Let us study the principles of Marxian Socialism, so that we may be prepared to choose the right path towards true freedom, the freedom for all human kind. Oh, for that sweet time!

Lovingly,
AUNT ANNETTA.

The Earth and the Stars.

Chas. Mackay.

Said the Earth to the Stars—Oh my sisters,
Fellow-travellers through this dread immensity,
Send a voice to my spirit and declare,
If, serenely as ye smile on me, and fair,
Ye are dwellings for all miseries, like me?

Oh, tell me if in you, my glorious sisters,
Rules a tyrant like the one enthroned here?
If Death has ever entered in your climes,
And Suffering, and Calamity and Crimes
Ever rob you of the children that you rear?

Oh, tell me if in you, my myriad sisters,
The weak are ever trampled by the strong?
If Malice, and Intolerance, and Hate,
And Warfare, and Ambition to be great
Ever cause the Right to suffer from the Wrong?

Oh, tell me, silent sisters, are ye happy?
Are the multitudes that live beneath your skies,
Full of knowledge, unaccursed by such a ban
As man has ever issued against man?
Are they happy, are they loving, are they wise?

Said the Stars to the Earth—Oh, mournful sister,
Rolling calmly through the calm infinity,
We have roll'd for countless ages on our track,
Ever onward-pressing onward—never back—
There is progress both for us and for thee!

Thou wilt make, oh, thou foolish little sister,
The full cycle of thy glory in thy time;
We are rolling on in ours for evermore;—
Look not backward—see Eternity before,
And free thyself of Sorrow and of Crime.

God, who made thee, never meant thee, mournful sister,
To be fill'd with sin and grief eternally,
And the children that are born upon thy breast;—
Shall, in fullness of their destiny, be blest:—
There is Progress for the Stars and for Thee!

Woman Under
- Socialism -

By August Bebel

TRANSLATED FROM THE ORIGINAL GERMAN OF THE THIRTY-THIRD EDITION BY DANIEL DE LEON.

The Woman Question is not a question by itself; it is a part of the great social problem. Proceeding along this line, Bebel's work is an exhaustive analysis of the economic position of woman in the past and present. Despite the boasts of Capitalist Christianity the facts show that under Capitalism woman, especially of the working class, is degraded and dwarfed physically and mentally, while the word home is but a mockery. From such condition of parenthood the child is stunted before its birth, and the miasmas, bred from woman's economic slavery, rise so high that even the gilded houses of the capitalist class are polluted. Under Socialism, woman, having economic freedom equal with man, will develop mentally and physically, and the mentally and physically stunted and dwarfed children of the capitalist system will give way to a new race. The blow that breaks the chains of economic slavery from the workingman will free woman also.

Cloth, 400 Pages, Price $1.00

New York Labor News Co.,
28 CITY HALL PLACE, NEW YORK.

ENLIST, AND DO IT TO-DAY

THE INTERESTS OF THE MOVEMENT DEMAND YOUR BEST EFFORTS IN ITS BEHALF.

For the week ending Friday, September 27 we received 121 subscriptions to the Weekly People and thirty-three mail subscriptions to the Daily People, a total of 154 as the result of a week's work by the militants of the S. L. P. Comrade Gillhaus sent nine from Salt Lake, Press Committee of Boston, 8, and Comrade Brown, Cleveland, 6.

All comrades who are not tired, who hold that there is work yet to do, and that they can give a hand at doing it are urgently requested to send their names and addresses to this office. When these names come in we will get together and see just how we can co-operate to the best advantage of the Party Press and the benefit of the Movement.

There is no valid reason why we should not be receiving 500 subscriptions a week for the Weekly People, and all who so hold with us will join in demonstrating that it can and will be done. Let those who will, stand idly by, the rest of us can go on. We are not going to wait until the working class come to us, we are going out to them as before, and as is the purpose of our organization.

Send on your names then, those who are not sunshine soldiers. Brooklyn is doing good work; the Massachusetts S. E. C. ordered 50,000 leaflets this week; Louisville, Ky., members are girding themselves for the fray. Others are rousing themselves, join in the forward move. Send on your names and addresses all who would be of use in furthering the cause, and we WILL get those 500 subscriptions a week.

LULL BEFORE THE STORM.

Comrade Thus Describes Present Inactivity.

A comrade of the Middle West writing on various matters says that he thinks the apathy among some Party members is like the lull before the storm, and he expects to see an activity begin soon that will compensate for the long period of inactivity. We are inclined to the opinion that the comrade's conclusion is correct—to some extent. There are indications of stirring here and there. Meanwhile those of us at headquarters have a tough time of it waiting for the expected activity. Whether the Party is active or not the expense of running the plant keeps at about the same. The expense must be met. If comrades cannot provide the funds that come through the carrying on of agitation then they should consider it a duty to provide them in some other way. If for any reason you cannot send subscriptions then it is a duty that devolves upon you as a Party member to collect for the sustaining fund. Party members have no right to throw all of the burden upon the comrades at headquarters. The work here under the best of circumstances is hard enough, do not make it harder by withholding support.

To all who are in earnest we would say, do not ignore this call, pressing need compels us to make it. Under the conditions as we have set them forth from day to day and looking over the list of the contributions, aggregating a total of less than $450 in over a month, we are surprised to see names lacking that should be there. Comrades, you, as well as we, have a duty to perform; we are doing the best that we can—are you?

J. Hayes, Leominster, Mass.	.50
G. Ward, Manette, Wash. ..	.45
J. H. Sanderson, Victorville, Colo.	2.00
T. Staley, Hedley, B. C.	1.00
F. A. Kline, Brooklyn, N. Y.	1.00
D. Bryan, New York	1.00
Dr. Era Katzman, New York	1.00
O. J. Hughes, Brooklyn	1.00
J. V. Farrell, Florida	.50
J. A. Schwartz, Brooklyn, N. Y.	5.00
H. F. Cody, Panama	5.00
E. Farley, Brooklyn	1.00
Anders Anderson, Brooklyn N. Y.	1.00
S. Friedman, New York	.40
H. Goldstein, New York	.50
Geo. Nelson, Boston, Mass.	5.00
German Branch, Braddock Pa.	5.00
M. A. Overby, Minneapolis, Minn.	2.00
J. Marek, New Haven, Conn.	1.00
E. M. White, Pittsburg, Pa.	1.05
Old 4 & 10th, Brooklyn N. Y.	1.00
G. Langner, Milford, Conn.	3.00
J. Begovich, San Pedro, Cal....	1.00
P. E. De Lee, Troy, N. Y.......	2.25
B. Surges, Vancouver, B. C....	.65
J. P. Gilley, Troy, N. Y........	.50
J. Heidenrich, Cleveland, O....	.50
H. Singletary, Cleveland, O....	.50
Previously acknowledged .	442.15
Grand Total................	$488.45

The President Roosevelt had better beware: he is getting a rival on the field of fame in the avoirdupois of Professor Hugo Munsterberg, of Harvard. The latter is really pushing himself out on the market of notoriety—where till now T. R. stood alone—because of his strenuous ideas. Then, again, the Professor had better hasten and complete that "truth" machine of his before the "jealous God" shoots him back into oblivion with a few of his choice Ananias adjectives—but no, the President won't do that. Did not Hugo say that Orchard told the truth?

LOUISVILLE, KY., ATTENTION!

Our nomination petition with our candidates for state and ctiy offices has been filed. Our ticket will appear upon the ballot.

Now, we earnestly urge upon all members of the Party and its friends in this city to attend next business meeting of section without fail, as matters of vital importance to the organization are to be considered and acted upon.

The Party looks to and expects, and has a right to expect, Louisville Socialists to do their duty. I have several communications for National Headquarters to be read and considered.

We must not permit it ever to be said that section Louisville ever shirked a duty, or failed to meet expectations. In the past Louisville has not been found wanting; and cannot now permit itself to be considered lacking in the performance of any serious duty.

We helped to save the life of Haywood. Now, we must help save the life of the Daily and Weekly People.

Meeting will be called to order at 8 o'clock sharp, SATURDAY EVENING, October 5, at Germania Hall.

James H. Arnold.

NOTICE.

Taking effect October 1, the new price of the Weekly People will be $1 per year; 50 cents for 6 months; 25 cents for 3 months.

BAZAAR AND FAIR FOR DAILY PEAPLE NEXT THANKSGIVING DAY.

This year as in the past the Socialist Labor Party will hold an entertainment and ball on Thanksgiving Day afternoon and evening at Grand Central Palace. The proceeds of this affair will go towards maintaining and strengthening the Daily and Weekly People. It is not our purpose to here elucidate upon the merit and quality of this coming affair. We will however say that it will be up to the usual mark or surpass it if possible. What we do wish to impress upon the minds of the Daily People readers and its supporters is the financial aid which is expected of them. In conjunction with this entertainment and ball a bazaar and fair will be given and we call upon our members and friends to donate some little object (large ones are also accepted) which we promise to turn into cash at this affair for the benefit of the S. L. P.'s Daily and Weekly organ. Contrary to the popular belief, the Daily People business management cannot be run on business lines. Let the readers of this paper bear in mind the fact that the Daily and Weekly People give expression to the revolutionary aspirations of the American proletariat. This fact is better understood by our enemies than by some of our friends with the result that outside aid is not to be expected. Other papers are aided through advertisements. On account of the principles for which the Daily People stands, advertisements we cannot get. In short the Daily People does not pay from a business standpoint. It remains therefore for those who realize the necessity of maintaining a paper that all the time and under all circumstances stands for the unconditional surrender of the capitalist class, to come to its aid! We ask you to aid The People in every way possible and on this occasion we ask you to exercise your skill by making something to be disposed of at the fair given for the benefit of the Daily and Weekly People. Start to work now. Do the best you can and as soon as you can. Send all presents to L. Abelson, 28 City Hall Place, N. Y. City.

The Entertainment Committee,
Section N. Y.,
A. Orange, Sec'y.

The People is a good broom to brush the cobwebs from the minds of the workers. Buy a copy and pass it around.

IMPORTANT
NOTICE

The Success of the Socialist Movement depends upon the Education of the Working Class.

The Education of the Working Class depends upon the Literature it reads.

THE
WEEKLY
PEOPLE

Supplies the Literature Needed

You can increase the usefulness of this valuable paper by doing your utmost to assist in the following proposition:

We want *Every Reader* of this announcement to help us get

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Within 30 Days

It Can Be Done
If You Will Help

10,000 Trial Readers will mean 2,000 Regular readers at the end of three months. Let us show what we can do when we but try. Other papers with less Merit have done Much More

Why Can't We!
Don't Delay!

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25c.
FOR THREE MONTHS

The Weekly People
P. O. BOX 1576, NEW YORK
$1 a Year
50c for 6 Months
25c for 3 Months